The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

THE CLOSING EVENTS OF THE WAR.

THE ARMISTICE.

Views and Commentaries of the European Press.

ANTICIPATIONS OF PEACE.

THE MOTIVES OF NAPOLEON III.

Details and Extracts from our Foreign Files.

The steamship *New-York*, Capt. Von Santen, from Bremen, July 9, and from Southampton, July 12, arrived here last evening.

On the 13th, off the Lizard, she passed the *Saxonia*, hence for Southampton; and subsequently passed the *Ocean Queen*, hence for the same destination.

The news received by this arrival is not so late, by twenty-four hours, as that supplied by telegraph to the *North Briton*, and given in our columns yesterday; and, therefore, contains nothing additional on the adjustment of peace.

The intelligence is otherwise of interest.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Telegraphic Advices of Current Events.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 9—8 A. M.

"The *Official Vienna Gazette* states that an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH led to negotiations, the result of which has been that an armistice has been concluded for five weeks."

FRANKFORT, Thursday, June 9.

"The *Oberpostamts Zeitung* contains the following dispatch direct from Verona, dated the 8th of July:

"'At the repeated request of the French, and after their consent had been obtained to all the conditions we have asked, an armistice has been concluded.'"

VERONA, Wednesday, July 6.

Notwithstanding that the news of M. DE POURTALES' departure from Berlin after his return to that town from Paris has been denied, the *Gazette di Verona* of to-day announces under date of the 29th ult. the arrival of the Prussian Ambassador (Count DE POURTALES) at the Austrian head-quarters.

Fifty-eight of the enemy's vessels are at Lussin, two of which are Sardinian. An English three-masted transport is also there.

TURIN, Saturday, July 9.

Count CAVOUR left at 4 o'clock to-day for the head-quarters of the allied armies.

TRIESTE, Friday, July 8.

The Austrian war-steamer *Curtatone*, backed by the garrison of the fortress, sustained a successful contest yesterday in the Channel of Zara, with the French frigate *Impetueuse*.

TRIESTE, Saturday, July 9.

The French squadron left Lussin yesterday and sailed towards Pola. A liner, which had approached the shore at Veruda, was fired on by a coast battery, and probably injured.

VERONA, (via Vienna,) Monday, July 11.

The Emperor of Austria, accompanied by Generals HESS, GRUNNE, KELLNER, KOLLENSTEIN, ROSSBACH, SCHLITTER, and several other officers of the Staff, went this morning to the interview with the French Emperor, at Villafranca.

THE SUSPENSION OF ARMS.

HOW RECEIVED IN LOMBARDY.

THE MILANESE IN WRATH AND DESPAIR—MELANCHOLY PROGNOSTICATIONS—THE ITALIANS BETRAYED—THE ARMISTICE PROPOSED BY NAPOLEON III. AND RESOLVED UPON AS FAR BACK AS JULY 2.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

MILAN, Friday, July 8, 1858.

The Milanese are beside themselves with rage, sorrow and astonishment. An armistice! The word is full of shame and bitterness to a Lombard! Eleven years ago the armistice of Salasco gave Milan back to Austria—what will this do? Every one is too much excited to reason or to think; the suddenness! just as the Mincio is crossed! just as the fortresses are reached! Peschiera invested! Austria disorganized and broken—why? To benefit whom? Not the honor of France; not the independence of Italy—none but Austria can profit by it, these excited youths exclaim. I pity them from my soul. You will reason calmly, see the good to be gained, the evils to be avoided—they remember the hideous past, and in the shock of the present sorrow see no hope for the future. If the news was news to me I should feel as they feel; I did not, of course, know of the actual armistice, but I knew that no more fighting would be done for some time, which comes to pretty much the same thing. One only ray of hope seems to dawn. GARIBALDI, they say, will defy the terms; the French Emperor has made them; he owns it in his own insolent way; our King has no hand in this affair. GARIBALDI defied the armistice of Salasco, he will defy this also.

They are mistaken. GARIBALDI will await the result, and not give the Emperor the chance of saying, I should have kept my word, but you rendered it impossible. So will all wait after the first wrath is over. At the present moment they read *peace* for *armistice*. I don't believe it. I believe that LOUIS NAPOLEON chooses to show VICTOR EMANUEL and the Italians that he is absolute master, and I believe, too, that Russia is taking fright at the revolutionary spirit shown in Hungary; that the clergy in France are doing their worst, and that before the magic square is entered the Emperor means to be rid of Prussia's importunities. I think you will hear of a rapid concentration of at least 200,000 French troops on the Rhine. This concentration needs time, and to gain that time the armistice was proposed.

I write in haste, as I was just sealing my letter when the news was brought to my room by half a dozen youths, quite incoherent as to time, terms, or, in short, any other details. Still there can be no doubt of the truth, and now I can add one piece of certain news. As early as the 2d July the French Emperor had made overtures to FRANCIS JOSEPH. All believe here that it is Austria who sued for the armistice. I can assure you this is not true.

Turin Taken by Surprise—How Interpreted by the Belgian Press—Official Statement of the Moniteur—Comments of French and English Journals.

THE NEWS AT TURIN.

A Turin letter, of July 8, expresses great surprise, not unmingled with apprehension, at the sudden suspension of arms, which it describes as a *coup de theatre*. The Sardinian Government had not the least idea that any such arrangement was in contemplation. The correspondent, however, feels satisfaction in stating that England, which under Lord DERBY's Government was not very favorably disposed towards Piedmont, has lately shown a much better feeling. He observes very truly that when the question of the reconstruction of Italy comes to be settled, England must necessarily desire to see Piedmont as strong and independent as possible; "by supporting us in a Congress England would regain in Italy something of the influence which she has lately lost."

THE MOTIVES OF NAPOLEON III.

The following extract from a correspondence in the *Independance Belge* is interesting:

In high official spheres a pacific solution is very generally believed in, if the Emperor of Austria will, in a spirit of conciliation, second NAPOLEON III. in his endeavors to reconcile the phrase in his manifesto, "free to the Adriatic," with the position yet maintained by the Austrian army in the Lombardo-Venetian territory, and with the treaty rights of the house of Hapsburg in that part of Italy. People belonging to the *entourage* of the Emperor and Empress, say in private conversation that NAPOLEON III. desires to give to Europe a new proof of his moderation. They add that the Emperor, amidst all the excitement of the great task which he has undertaken, deeply feels the cruel losses which are involved in war carried on with all the appliances of modern science, and that after Magenta and Solferino the sight of so many brave men laid low for his cause produced a great effect upon that concentrated mind which is so calm on the surface, and apparently so cold. They have reason to believe that the relations of the Emperor with his ally have not always been unmingled with disappointment, and that he is annoyed by the attitude of certain groups of parties in Italy. Judging from the solicitude which the Emperor has always displayed for the head of the church, they infer that he must regret the complications of the present situation of Rome. Under the influence of these various impressions, and considering that after his rapid and brilliant success, the result of the struggle, if it were to be prolonged, could only be a question of time, and the sacrifice of a certain number of lives, the Emperor thinks he may now propose a truce, with the object of seeing whether the Italian question may not be more humanely solved by discussion than by the sword. The *Patrie* was mistaken when it affirmed that the Emperor of Austria proposed the suspension of hostilities. The initiative was taken by NAPOLEON III., who sent the first overtures by Gen. D'URBAN's son, after a conversation which he had with this young officer on the subject of an exchange of prisoners.

EXPLANATION OF THE MONITEUR.

"We hasten to make known the circumstances in what manner the suspension of arms that has just been concluded between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria was brought about.

Communications had been exchanged between the three great neutral Powers, with a view to come to an agreement for offering their mediation to the belligerents. The first act of this mediation necessarily tended to the conclusion of an armistice; but, notwithstanding the rapidity of telegraphic communication, the understanding which must first be established between the Cabinets did not permit the attainment of this result before some days. In the meantime the hostilities of our fleet against Venice were about to commence, and a fresh contest of our armies before Verona might take place at any moment.

In presence of this situation, the Emperor, always faithful to the sentiments of moderation that have constantly directed his policy, preoccupied besides, above all things, with the care of preventing all useless effusion of blood, did not hesitate to ascertain in a direct mode the inclinations of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, thinking that if those inclinations should be in conformity with his own, it was a sacred duty for the two sovereigns to suspend, from that instant, those hostilities that might cease to have any object through the fact of mediation.

The Emperor of Austria having manifested analogous intentions, commissioners appointed on either side have met to draw up the clauses of the armistice, which was definitely concluded on the 8th of July, and the duration of which has been fixed for five weeks."

THE NEWS AT VIENNA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Friday, July 8.

The day before yesterday Gen. FLEURY arrived at Verona, where he had a long interview with the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. It was at first believed that the French General had come to settle the conditions on which the prisoners were to be exchanged, but it soon became known that there was a question of a truce, or—to use the word employed by my informant—of an armistice. The audience granted to Gen. FLEURY was a private one; but still it transpired at head-quarters that hostilities were, for a time, to be suspended.

In well-informed political circles it is said that the British Government brought about the temporary cessation of hostilities by persuading the Emperor of the French to make propositions to the Austrian Government, which, if accepted, might serve as a basis for peace. It appears that there is a question of making Lombardy and Venice an independent kingdom under an Austrian Archduke, but two of the parties concerned are sure to object to such an arrangement. VICTOR EMANUEL evidently considers Lombardy an integral part of his kingdom, and the Emperor of Austria is not the man voluntarily to cede two of the finest and richest provinces in the empire either to his brother or to any other member of his family. My private opinion in respect to the recent doings at Verona is, that the Emperor of the French wishes to come to an understanding with his brother monarch without the interference of the neutral Powers. Austria is in a humor to conclude peace with France, because she is disgusted with the "short-sighted and selfish" policy of England, and it would not surprise me to learn from Verona that the two Emperors had met and settled between them the preliminaries of peace. Before France and Austria come to an understanding, the latter will not fail to make conditions in favor of her South German friends, but she will hardly think herself bound to do as much for Prussia. Austria is an exceedingly revengeful Power, and consequently not likely to forget that the British and Prussian Governments might, had they been inclined to do so, have prevented the outbreak of the war.

Official news was this morning received from Dalmatia that the French commander in the Adriatic had orders to suspend operations until further notice. Fever has already begun to show itself in Verona, and it is but too probable that disease will soon prove even more fatal than the sword. The position of the Austrian army on the Adige is not bad, as the water of that river is clean and cold, but the allied forces and the Austrian garrisons in Peschiera and Mantua have nothing with which to quench their thirst but the water of the Mincio, which is turbid and warm. A part of the Austrian army is now on the left bank of the Adige, and the Emperor is usually at Vicenza, which city may be about twenty-eight miles from Verona. It was stated here a day or two ago that his Majesty had retired to Palmanova, a fortress, or rather a fort, on the road from Trieste to Udine, but the report was unfounded. Yesterday it was known here that the Emperor intended to return on the 15th inst., but the negotiations now pending will doubtless induce him to postpone his departure from Italy.

Count CLAM, the commander of the first *corps d'armée*, is here, and as a reward for his clumsiness he is to have one of the corps which are about to leave for the Rhine. It is not known whether Prince EDWARD LICHTENSTEIN is to retain the command of the second *corps d'armée*, but it is supposed he will be dismissed. Count ZEDWITZ, the commander of a cavalry division, will, at his own request, be brought before a court-martial.

THE NEWS AT PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, July 10.

People are still exercising their ingenuity in accounting for the unexpected change which has taken place in the prospect of affairs, without being able to do more than offer conjectures as to the real cause. Giving all due value to the moderation and magnanimity of the Emperor NAPOLEON, or to his compassion for the unfortunate condition of the Austrians both morally and physically, there may be a variety of other reasons why both parties were not indisposed to embrace the first favorable opportunity for suspending, if not definitively arresting, hostilities. We know that the Emperor NAPOLEON has been greatly affected by the losses he, all victorious as he is, has sustained in these campaigns, and pained by the mass of human suffering, of which he could hardly have had a conception before. We are also informed that typhus fever is raging in both camps. It is affirmed that there are 10,000 or 11,000 attacked with it in the victorious army. Then, again, it is pretty certain that the conduct of VICTOR EMANUEL and M. CAVOUR has given anything but satisfaction to the Emperor, and would, if persisted in, most seriously commit him with those whose enmity would be most inconvenient; and also, perhaps, the certainty that if the war continued it would become general. We now anxiously await the rest, and hope for the best.

From the Pays.

Public opinion, according to us, is not deceived; its first impression has fully enlightened it. Peace is certain—a fact and a doctrine. The fact is the impotence of Austria to defend herself any longer; her resistance and her forces are exhausted. The doctrine, which will also be a fact, is the liberation of Italy, accepted and admitted by Europe.

From the Univers.

We breathe the most fervent prayer that the suspension of arms which has just been concluded may lead to the peace of Italy, and permit us in all cases to take the necessary measures to end the trouble, to calm the anguish, and, we venture to say, to terminate the scandal, of what is called the Roman question. Catholic souls are affected by sentiments which we will not attempt to describe, at seeing to what a point the revolution can trifle with the most sacred rights, in spite of the promises which guarantee them. It is urgent to lead back opinion which has gone astray, urgent to put a check to passions and enterprises which have thrown it off. If the Pontiff is to be deprived of a part of his provinces, why not say so, and why not declare the rights by which it is pretended to do so? If he is not to be deprived, why dispose of them, and by what rights? Why does France tolerate such felonies, and admit them to the honor of her alliance? These are questions which conscience cannot be prevented from asking, and in the uncertainty in which so many contradictory words and acts keep it, its answer is most afflicting.

From the Siecle.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, after four memorable victories, holds prisoner, as it were, the armies of Austria in the strong places of the quadrangle. Our victorious armies are animated by the most admirable courage, and the Austrian armies are completely disheartened. The Emperor grants an armistice to stop the effusion of blood, and because the object of the war will be attained. Italy, then, is going to be disembarrassed of the yoke of Austria, from the Alps to the Adriatic. The negotiations are probably opened. It will be, we admit, a great and difficult task to organize Italy. The rumors afloat are these: Lombardy to the Adige will be annexed to Piedmont; Venetia will be independent; Central Italy will form a State composed of the Duchies of Parma and Tuscany, and the Duchy of Modena, and a part of the Romagna; and the rest of the Pontifical States will be guaranteed to the Pope whose Government will be secularized. Such is one of the thousand solutions given by rumor to the Italian question.

From the Gazette de France.

The explanation given by the official journal proves evidently that the suspension of arms was caused by motives of humanity. In that point of view we cannot but rejoice at the Convention agreed to between the belligerents, since it will have the effect, at least, of not allowing the contest to continue in conditions of temperature so murderous as the present for the soldier and the wounded. That consideration ought evidently to silence any expression of regret that the public might manifest to see the execution of the Imperial programme—"Italy free to the Adriatic"—delayed, and the absolute terms of which do not admit of any compromise.

From the Courrier De Paris.

There is, according to all appearances, no connection to be established up to the present time between the news coming from Germany and the truce which is announced to us from Valleggio. But, whatever may be the disposition of Austria, the facility with which this suspension of hostilities has been granted will be a fresh pledge for the moderation which after as before the victory has been evident in all the acts of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

From the Constitutionnel.

In the suspension of arms we see that virtue reappear which is a sign of force, and by which NAPOLEON III. has risen so high in the esteem of the world—moderation. It is in the midst of the most brilliant successes—just after victory—that the Emperor has given a new proof of it. As the official journal has stated, the field again becomes open for negotiation, and if we cannot from the present moment foresee the end of the war, it is, at least, permitted to express the wish that after the great successes which have marked this campaign, the path of negotiation will lead us towards an object which war would, no doubt, have caused us to attain, but at the price of sanguinary sacrifices.

From the Journal de Débats.

If the result of this truce is only to leave the field open for negotiations, it is not less of great importance at a moment when Prussia, it is said, is endeavoring to induce the English and Russian Governments to attempt a common mediation with the belligerent Powers.

COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Times, July 11.

At 9 o'clock this morning the two Emperors of France and of Austria are to meet at Villafranca, NAPOLEON having expressly desired this friendly interview. The armistice, which took the world by surprise on Friday, was agreed to by these two principals without the intervention of their Ministers, and it is not impossible that even the outline of a peace may be settled in the same unceremonious manner. It is a course of proceeding which offers great advantages to the more sagacious and the stronger of the two negotiators. The armistice was the result of a letter from the Emperor of the French and a courteous reply from the Emperor of Austria; but the public mind, excited by the sudden cessation of the great din of war, is still anxiously asking for or imagining occult causes and dramatic incidents in so unexpected an event. The cause is undoubtedly a conviction in the mind of the Emperor that a suspension of hostilities is at this moment of time very convenient and very expedient to himself. With this conviction, it was not difficult to find a means of opening a correspondence. LOUIS NAPOLEON accordingly wrote to FRANCIS JOSEPH regretting the necessity he found himself under of bombarding Venice. Everything was prepared, the fleet was quite ready to begin, but the tender heart of the French Emperor could not bear the emotion which the possibility of damage to that beautiful city caused him. For himself, his most earnest desire was to spare that interesting monument of mediæval civilization. He put it to his Imperial enemy—Could nothing be done to avert this dire necessity?

This was a respectable excuse for an overture from the victor, and it was at the same time a decent pretext to the vanquished. To FRANCIS JOSEPH it must have come like water to a wounded soldier. It came at a moment when he had no longer any confidence in his army, and when his army had no confidence in him. He could not sue for peace and hold his throne; but a truce is a different thing. Truces are merely military arrangements, which are sometimes followed by a renewal of war, as they were in 1813 and 1849, when they served as a point to mark the change from Austrian defeats to Austrian victories. A truce was salvation to FRANCIS JOSEPH. He accepted it with a coyness that ill masked his delight, and with an attention to appearances which NAPOLEON, with future objects in his head, might not be sorry to humor.

There are reasons lying upon the surface why the Emperor of the French should desire to close the first chapter of his military career. The campaign is complete and uncheckered in its success. The Austrians had invaded the territory of his ally. LOUIS NAPOLEON has chased them out, and has retaliated their invasion. The Germans had declared throughout all their non-official organs that they would come to Austria's assistance immediately the French crossed the Mincio. LOUIS NAPOLEON struck a great blow, and then passed the Mincio in complete tranquility. He has done all that he desired. He has shown Austria that she is at his mercy, and Prussia that he is very far from fearing her. Much more than this; he has sent Austrian standards to Paris, and has gained victories at the head of a French army. In all his previous history he never could be quite sure of the soldiery, for he had not shown himself a soldier; now he is safe in this respect. What more natural than that the Emperor should desire to go back to Paris, and wear his laurels while they yet are green? Surely this is better than risking a reverse in that ill-famed Quadrilateral! A thousand things might happen. The pestilent marshes of the Mincio are rife in Autumn fevers, and one of these might prove more fatal than a battle. Why should he wait to break his teeth against those solid stone walls? He has ridden his fox to earth after a splendid run, almost without a check; it is scarcely worth his while to stay and dig him out. So thinks the Emperor. He leaves that trusty old earth-stopper, Marshal VAILLANT, on the watch, and, with a whoop to his hounds, he turns his horse's head, and is off home to Paris.

We have stated what are, we think, obvious reasons why both Emperors should agree to the armistice, so soon as the first difficulty of proposing it was got over. It appears to us, however, that these reasons are no less cogent to prevent a recurrence of hostilities, and that there are others of still greater import which favor the hopes of peace. At present the Emperor of the French has not seriously embroiled himself with his clergy, but the steps which he must next have taken if the war had proceeded, could scarcely have failed to tell unfavorably upon his relations with Rome. He has not yet committed himself to the task of revolutionizing Hungary, but the torch was lit and the hour was appointed at which he was to throw it. War is very expensive, and even thirty millions is a sum not impossible to spend, and if it is a luxury which you would enjoy now and then—every three years or so—it is wise to enjoy it temperately, and to leave off unsatiated. Then there is the glory and the profit of magnanimity. No one can appreciate more perfectly than LOUIS NAPOLEON the advantage of refraining from doing all that he unquestionably could do. If he has done enough to convince FRANCIS JOSEPH that he has Austria in the hollow of his hand, and can close his fingers on her when he lists, he has done better than if he had marched to Vienna. Perhaps it is possible to make of a humbled enemy a grateful friend. NAPOLEON III. has a habit of levying friends at a recruiting party of 150,000 men. Russia, now so loyal, was enlisted among his intimates by that heavy shake of the hand he gave her in the Crimea. Fortune has given him a great part to play, and he can play it at once nobly and profitably. Say that he gives part of his spoils to Sardinia, and leaves Venice to Austria as the price of her ready submission. The Romans may complain and the newspapers may remind him of his promise that Italy should be liberated from the Alps to the Adriatic; but a few specious stipulations would fulfill this promise to the ear, and the Emperor of the French, in answer to every cavil, might show to his own people and to the world two first-rate European Powers who had been his enemies, and are now his friends; he might point to Russia and Austria, both humbled and both spared. We think all these considerations counsel Peace. Depend upon it LOUIS NAPOLEON has not given a respite to FRANCIS JOSEPH merely that the latter may buy rifled cannon and bring down his reserves from Austria; and FRANCIS JOSEPH has not accepted this boon with no other hope than that his bristling Quadrangle shall be taken a few months later, and that Hungary may have time to play her part in the confusion. We have seen enough of LOUIS NAPOLEON's military policy to note that he runs his races in short heats. He has learnt that France likes war, but that a war to be popular in France must be short and successful. Unless Austria should be so unreasonable as to insist on retaining Lombardy, and refuse to withdraw from further intermeddling in Italy—an obstinacy which we cannot imagine, for it would amount to judicial blindness—we do not anticipate any more deeds of arms on the Mincio. The army of Italy has gathered its laurels, and may be content. The army of the Rhine is not yet fully mustered, and when brought into position it will—as we shall be duly informed in the *Moniteur*—only be there to check any ambitious enterprise on the part of Prussia against the integrity of the French Empire.

From the London News.

The world is the slave of words. In all paroxysms of public affairs some word or other will be found, by common consent, on the lips of all the silly bipeds who make up the aggregate of the human flock, and in whose meek docility thrones and dominations still rejoice. Poor human cattle! whose loyalty to its shepherds and shearers is the burden of anthems and the text of sermons; whose confiding devotion to its drovers and butchers is the theme of bulletins; and whose only recompense is a cross, a riband or a star! Surely one need not be a *Falstaff* to indulge the hope that this old world of ours may one day be wiser than we find it now, and that it may learn a wiser trade than war and glory, and a wiser "order" than the order which sacrifices legions of souls to the crown and dignity of a sovereign impostor, or to the convenience of a despot who wants a character for moderation. But we must not be Utopian. The monarchical principle, with all the priceless advantages it confers upon favorite mortals—the pomp and varletry of courts, with all the parasitical virtues which they engender and perpetuate—the cultivated lying of diplomacy—the solemn treacheries of statesmen—the noble science of wholesale homicide—the *mise en scene* of military murder, which is at once a recreation, an ornament, and a system of government;—all these sacred and respectable institutions bid fair to enjoy the homage, to spend the blood, and to dispose the honors of the human race for many years to come. We must take the world we have the happiness to live in as we find it, without repining that our appearance on the scene was not deferred a thousand years or so.

The present moment is not, perhaps, a very proud one for the supernumeraries whose business it is to swell the triumph of the half-dozen actors whose names appear in big type in the play bills or passing history. It may seem to the inspired writers of the *Moniteur* ungracious and disrespectful to be only moderately exultant at the declaration of an armistice on the plains of Italy. Bloodshed is so horrible—as soon as an Emperor has as much as he wants of it; war is so inhuman—when it ceases to be convenient; and is not the Empire peace—when its own cause is won, though the cause for which it broke the peace be compromised or betrayed? The *Moniteur* has not yet set the Armistice to music, and we should be sorry to misrepresent the Composer of Europe before his baton has struck the first note; but we are anxious to give a reason for our reserve, if we hesitate for the moment to chime in with the acclaiming chorus of congratulation, and the hymn of praise of which "the moderation of the Emperor" is the magnificent *refrain*.

For "moderation" is the cant word of the hour to which the public opinion of Europe is expected to bow down in humble thankfulness and devout acknowledgment. We know what crimes have been committed in the name of liberty, and what horrors have been perpetrated in the name of religion; the holier the words the more abominable are the acts they consecrate, and we wait with anxiety to learn what imposing sacrifice is about to be performed under the name of "moderation." Assuredly no sound-minded Englishman will deny the virtue of "moderation." It is the key-stone of our constitutional arch—the saving principle of our national life—the characteristic of our polity—the habit of our daily experience in all our ecclesiastical and civil affairs. But moderation for domestic use, and moderation as an export, are two very different things. Nothing can be easier than to be guilty of "moderation" at the expense of your neighbor; but Englishmen, who are not addicted to theatrical effects, and are not disposed to regard international transactions as so much stage business for green-room Emperors, are apt to call "moderation" of this kind by another name. We are certain to hear so much of "moderation" for the next few weeks that it becomes important to the welfare of the nations more immediately interested in the meaning of the term to arrive at an accurate definition. It was a chivalrous, but not, to speak by the card, a "moderate" act, to put two hundred thousand men in line in order to turn a rival Emperor out of Northern Italy. But having done so, it will not be, strictly speaking, an act of absolute "moderation" to stop short at the point where the real difficulties of the campaign begin, and to say: "I have proved myself a general; I have tested my rifled cannon; I have slept in my uncle's bed, won two great actions, and sacrificed some thousand hecatombs to the God of Battles, and now, when France is satisfied Europe is content, let me make things pleasant with Austria, and go back and celebrate the St. Napoleon at Notre Dame." This sort of "moderation" may do very well as an operation for the rise on the Bourse; but as distant and disinterested spectators we have a right to ask whether it would deserve the satisfaction of Italy and of Europe? Crusaders for abstract principles not only play high stakes, but incur heavy obligations; and one of the least of these is fidelity to the flag of an ally and to the cause of a nation. But deeper and wider and far-reaching is the obligation to humanity and to civilization which Imperial crusaders incur. An Emperor of Austria has, at any rate, this signal advantage over the other principal in the mighty duel which has held Europe in suspense for the last six weeks. FRANCIS JOSEPH has fought for his rights—or, if you will, his wrongs—but (to give him his due) he never professed to drive his regimental hordes to the slaughter in the name of any principle more respectable than "devotion to your Kaiser." He has not yet pretended, as his forefathers did, to be the champion of the liberty and independence of Europe. So many fat acres of irrigable soil, so many tax-paying shopkeepers, so many subjects, so many silkworms. These were the substantial merits of an Austrian Emperor's good cause; and as Mr. SOLOMON BERNARD POLACK ingenuously remarked to Mr. YARDLEY, at the Thames Police Office, yesterday, when that tender-hearted magistrate was attempting to negotiate the release of a skylark. "It cost me much money—*the money, sare.*" No sentimental appeal to the *super flumina Babylonis* touches the heart of a practical child of Israel resident in Whitechapel in this nineteenth century of grace. Nor do we accuse the rigor with which this bird-fancying Shylock of Whitechapel insists on this letter of his bond. The poor skylark a skylark was to him, and it was nothing more. And so is Italy to Austria. But when the Yardley of Italy is backed by two hundred thousand men, Europe expects that he will either leave the Austrian Polack in quiet possession of his bird, or that he will succeed in setting the poor bird free in the name of the great principle which in the face of Heaven and earth he has sworn to vindicate, and not content himself with the cheap satisfaction of restoring the bird to a more comfortable cage after a moment's taste of freedom, or letting it fly as well as it can between four walls with mutilated wings.

From the Manchester Examiner.

Shall we assume, as everybody is eager to do, that the armistice has been agreed upon with a sincere and honest desire to end the quarrel by negotiation? In that case what are the probabilities of success? On the one hand, the position of Austria is not absolutely desperate. Her forces have been worsted in half a dozen battles, but she has still an immense army in the field, and her four great fortresses are untouched. She could only abandon Italy after another unsuccessful effort in the field, and we can hardly credit FRANCIS JOSEPH with those humane considerations which would lead him to regard the lives of 20,000 or 30,000 soldiers as a set-off against the chance of winning in the next encounter. A disposition to negotiate at the present stage of the contest argues a wish to make terms short of an entire abandonment of his Italian provinces. Lombardy, of course, is irrevocably lost. But may she not hope to keep Venetia? It is, indeed, possible that the stern lessons of the last two months have worked out an unexpected result in the mind of the youthful Emperor. He may have conceived the idea of abandoning Italy and looking for a compensation in the real strength and unity that would be given to the Austrian empire by adopting a more liberal policy in his remaining territories. Most sincerely do we trust that time may lend some weight to these conjectures. But excluding all idea of such miracles, of which absolute monarchs are scarcely capable, it seems unlikely that he would enter upon negotiations just now, except with the hope of retaining some portion of Italy in his grasp; and the question at once arises, how far is the Emperor NAPOLEON willing to meet his discomfited brother half way? The game is apparently in his own hands. A campaign within the quadrangle may be expected to prove a little tedious. Mantua and Verona will not be taken by a mere blowing of rams' horns. The marshes of the Po are said to be laden with pestilential diseases, the only remedy for which is a change of air. Venice cannot be reduced without a good deal of trouble, and 200,000 men have still to be beaten on the Adige. But still the probability is that the Emperor NAPOLEON would be able to drive the Austrians out of Italy by the end of Summer, and become the supreme disposer by right of conquest. Will he surrender the prize when it is almost in his grasp? Will he accept an installment when he is in so good a position to claim the whole? He promised to free Italy from Mediterranean to the Adriatic; will he redeem this promise in the sense in which it was universally accepted, or regard it as redeemed if Venetia is left under the rule of an Austrian Archduke? We must wait to see before we can determine. The Emperor alone can solve the question, and he will leave the disclosure to events. We may perhaps accept one feature of his past career as a trustworthy guide. At the close of the Russian war he showed himself more ready to ingratiate himself with the enemy and extract from warfare a new friendship, than to abide by the policy of his allies. Will he play the same game with Austria? Is it possible that we may yet see an Austro-French alliance, and that Sardinia may yet try to find elsewhere the means of finally achieving the dream of Italian independence?

THE ARMISTICE IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on July 10 Mr. DISRAELI said:

"The country heard last Friday with gratification that an armistice had been entered into between the Allies and the Emperor of Austria. I wish now to inquire of Her Majesty's Government whether they have received official intimation of the event from the Government of France, and whether the armistice is a mere military Convention; or whether, on the other hand, the Government can hold out to the House any prospect that negotiations for peace will be prosecuted in consequence.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL—What I stated was that an official intimation of an armistice had been received by me from the French Ambassador, but that this official information did not go beyond that contained in the *Moniteur*. I have nothing further to say at present, for on the face of the armistice it appears to be only for military purposes. At the same time the House well knows that the armistice which was signed on the 8th inst. will extend to five weeks. I cannot but hope that this duration of five weeks implies that the belligerent Powers will be ready to receive suggestions, or will of themselves propose some terms, by which hostilities may be put an end to. [Hear, hear.] This is, at present, however, mere conjecture, since there is nothing on the face of the armistice which declares that, either on the part of the Emperor of the French or the Emperor of Austria, there is any agreement to enter into any negotiations for peace. There is a meeting to-day of the two Emperors at Villafranca, and I trust that we shall soon have some intelligence on the subject of their interview.

Mr. DISRAELI.—I am afraid I have very imperfectly expressed my meaning. What I wanted to know from Her Majesty's Government was whether any further information except the formal communication of the armistice which the noble lord announced on Friday has been officially communicated by the Government of France.

Lord J. RUSSELL.—I have no further official information, except a telegram from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Position and Condition of the two Armies Previous to the Peace—Solferino—The Temper of the Austrian Provinces, &c.

FROM THE ALLIED HEAD-QUARTERS.

Correspondence of the London News.

MONZAMBANO, (On the Mincio,) Tuesday, July 5, 1859.

If I have been clear enough in my description of the battle of Solferino, which I sent you the day before yesterday, you must have seen that the positions the Austrians held during the action had the effect of a gigantic "curtain," with the Monte della Rocca as a bastion to protect it. The road from Le Grole to Solferino, San Cassiano, Cavriana, and Volta, the main road from the last-named village to Cerlongo and Guidizzolo, in the plain, form right and left the approaches to the front of these formidable positions. About twenty yards from the Rocca of Solferino, facing the Costa Mezzana, where the cemetery of the village is situated, a labyrinth of narrow paths makes its way between the steep gradients of the hills. This labyrinth, which runs from the centre of the village east and north in the direction of Monte San Pietro and Mont Atto, leads to the many farms, hamlets and fields which dot the country. You must not forget that in these hilly provinces of Upper Lombardy the land property is divided into smaller portions than in the plain. Small farms, fields of two or three acres, with tiny cottages scattered here and there, form, generally speaking, the territorial division of the Veronese and Bresciana provinces. If you except four or five instances you would scarcely find a large landowner in this part of Italy. Almost all the villagers have got their field, from which, if the crops of corn, silk and grapes are good, they draw incomes of from £30 to £40 yearly, on which the family live. All these farms and fields are separated by stone walls of very little height, bound together by roots of the deep green ivy. Now and then those walls end in a picturesque chapel, where some saint or Madonna has been appointed as protector or protectrix of the neighboring fields. It is a sort of shrine, sometimes elegant and cleanly kept, sometimes half-demolished, according to the degree of devotion among the people. They are, however, always strong enough to offer shelter in a day of battle to fighting parties of soldiers. As you may easily imagine, the Austrians did not lose the opportunity of annoying them; so our troops were obliged to carry them all at the point of the bayonet. Not speaking of Solferino, which, as I told you, was the most difficult position that had been carried by the French, the fields and hamlets above described were during the day the scene of the most deadly contests. I saw several of them in the vicinity of Le Grole and Barche which were literally covered with dead bodies. I have counted more than 200 in a small field not 400 yards in breadth by 300 in length. They were heaped together without any clothes, for they had been stripped naked by the peasants of the neighborhood collected there for the purpose of digging the graves. Some of those peasants had already exchanged their velvet giacchette for French or Austrian uniforms. One ugly clown was clad in an Austrian lancer's green vest; another wore the picturesque Zouave jacket of the Imperial Guard. Boys and children had put on the short white tunic of some Bohemian soldiers. Clad in such garments, they looked like so many *madonne* of Loretto. I persuaded one of these boys to sell for a few zwanzigers an elegant Hungarian dolman, which must have belonged to some orderly officer of the Austrian staff. What I have said of the defiles of Le Grole, Barche, Cavriana, and Solferino may be repeated of those of Ponticello and San Martino, carried by our gallant Piedmontese at such an enormous sacrifice of life. In this last named place, which belongs to the Count TRACAGNI, of Brescia, as well as at the Ceresa, a splendid country house of Signor CONTINELLI, of Salo, the dead bodies were so numerous that the town council of Rivoltella was obliged to send about 200 working men to dig the graves. Yesterday on my way back from Desenzano, I had the curiosity to inspect once more these two now famous positions, which are not 200 yards from the main road. On my arriving at the Villa Trecani I was obliged to turn my horse and gallop away as fast as I could, for the stench was disgusting and the air was quite infected by it. In spite, however, of this I could not help stopping my horse for a few moments to witness one of the most touching scenes a man could see. A little to the left of the splendid gardens of the villa two ladies in deep mourning were kneeling at the foot of the hillock upon which the country mansion is built. Their faces, although convulsed by grief, revealed two of those Italian types of beauty which delight the world forever on the canvas of RAFFAELLO and LEONARDO. To disturb that pious sorrow would have been a profanation. After a few minutes' contemplation I left the place. I had scarcely reached the main road again when I saw a carriage, which I supposed belonged to the unhappy ladies. An old servant was waiting on the road, and I could easily see, by the sad expression of his face, that he, also, was one of the same mourning party. "Who are those ladies?" I asked him, "and what are they mourning for?" The old man, bursting into tears, told me that the two Countesses LOSANI had lost their only brother, who was a volunteer in the first regiment of the Piedmontese Guard. The Count had a large fortune, and had sacrificed his life to the national cause. One might come here to see how dreadful war is, and feel all the guiltiness of the tyrant who provoked and justified it.

Wednesday, July 6.

The heat is terrible, and our soldiers, who are encamped in the open fields, are almost suffocated. Last night we hoped for a storm, but after a great deal of lightning and thunder the clouds dispersed, and the long desired rain did not come to refresh the earth. This morning at noon, the thermometer indicated 97° in the shade. In spite of the heat, the sanitary condition of the allied armies is satisfactory enough. The Piedmontese division to which these siege operations of Peschiera has devolved is that which suffers most, for the men are obliged to work at the trenches day and night. This morning I rode towards Ponti, to see the progress made by our working parties, and found they were progressing admirably, in spite of the continuous fire of the besieged place. Since the sortie of two nights ago, the garrison of Peschiera has not stirred, except in some marauding excursions towards Verona. They were not, however, successful; and after a few hours' fight they retired with loss. As the French have established a regular service of balloons, which are under the intelligent direction of the famous aëronaut, GODARD, the fortresses of Peschiera and Verona are closely watched, so that we are able to know what is going on within their walls.

The day before yesterday the balloon of Monsieur GODARD could be seen over Peschiera, much to the amusement of our gay soldiers. At 6 o'clock the aërial reconnoissance was over, and the balloon having been safely descended in the vicinity of Castel Nuovo, GODARD and two officers of the French staff, who were his companions, hastened to report that about 70 oxen had been collected by the Austrians at the Dogana of Peschiera. A party of Zouaves was soon despatched in that direction, and a few hours afterwards the captured herd made its appearance in our camp. The oxen were not kept, as the owners went to the Emperor and told him that the animals had been stolen the night before by a marauding party of Hussars. His Majesty soon ordered the herd to be restored to the proprietors, who went back to the village blessing the name of the generous monarch. VICTOR EMANUEL did the same thing at Monzambano; and as sheep and oxen had been in this instance carried away by the suggestion of the *deputati* of Monzambano, he had them dismissed at once. The newly-appointed councillors are all good patriots, so that the people here have applauded the royal decision. Till our batteries have opened their fire against the walls of Peschiera, I shall have but little to report, as the whole of the Allied army is still occupied in warlike preparations, which are scarcely worth notice. VICTOR EMANUEL's headquarters are still here, but the village of Monzambano being so small, what is called the foreign colony that follows the operations of the army was obliged to remain at Pozzolengo. Prince CORSINI, the Tuscan Commissioner, two Russian and two Spanish officers, together with the Hon. Col. GEORGE CADOGAN, are of this number. A few hours ago I met our gallant Commissioner on his way to Valeggio; and in spite of the suffocating heat of the day, he was looking as bright and gay as if just going to a St. James' levee.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES AT THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

The *Austrian Correspondence* publishes an official account of the battle on the 24th of June, according to which the total number of the loss is as follows:

"Killed, 91 officers, 2,261 privates.

Wounded, 4 Generals, 465 officers, and 10,160 privates.

Missing, 59 officers, 9,229 privates.

Of those missing are to be deducted nine corps, which have marched back to the different bodies to which they had belonged."

TEMPER OF THE AUSTRIANS AND HUNGARIANS.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Laybach, July 3:

"The unfortunate result of the conflict at Solferino has raised to the highest pitch the feeling you witnessed, both among the army and people, in your late journey from Venice. In the former, indeed, it has attained a height which cannot be contemplated without anxiety, if not alarm, so exasperated have all classes of the soldiery become, both officers and men, at the repeated disasters they have sustained, and the ignorance, incapacity, and (as some declare) actual cowardice, which have caused them. It is a great mistake to suppose the Austrians even here are either cowed or dispirited; on the contrary, the feeling of exasperation and determined resolution we witnessed, has, if possible, increased; but is now joined to a sullenness of demeanor and openly expressed contempt for their leaders, the depth of which those only thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the Austrian army will completely understand, or the sinister and ominous anticipations it is likely to create. In regard to KOSSUTH, his influence has altogether ceased in Hungary, though I do not mean to assert it might not be revived were an explosion to take place there. So little, however, is thought of him now, and so completely are that gallant people roused against the French, that were the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH only to dismiss GRUNNE, BACH, and THUN from his councils, and faithfully promise some modifications in the present obnoxious system, based upon their former constitution, I am firmly convinced—and the opinion is universal—that the whole nation would rise, and such a scene be witnessed as has not occurred since the time of MARIA THERESA."

THE STATE OF ITALY.

Assembly of the Council in Tuscany—Military Organization in the Roman States—Abolition of the Austrian Laws in Lombardy.

TUSCANY.

FLORENCE, Thursday, July 7.

The first meeting of the Council of State was held this morning. The Council was opened with a speech by M. BUONCOMPAGNI, Commissioner of his Majesty the Protector of Tuscany, and immediately entered upon his duties. The Abbé RAFFAELLO LAMBRUSCHINI and the Chevalier UBALDINO PERUZZI were appointed Vice-Presidents. Three bills were submitted by the Government, one on an urban guard, one on the municipal law, and one on the reform of the penal code. On the proposition of the Marquis DI CAPPONI Committees were appointed to report on these measures.

TURIN, Friday, July 8.

Advices have been received from Florence.

The French Gen. WIMPFEN arrived there yesterday, and had again left, taking the direction of Rimini, with instructions for the fleet.

The Consulta has been convoked for to-morrow. After a few words of preamble the Ministers will present their reports on the management of public affairs, on the law of elective municipalities, the formation of the Town Guard, the project for a public loan, and other administrative questions.

The Division MEZZOCAPO has arrived at Porrenta, and is expected on the 6th at Bologna.

The Marquis PEPOLI has left Bologna for Florence in order to confer with the Marquis D'AZEGLIO."

THE PAPAL STATES.

"BOLOGNA, July 8.

The Junta and Government have appointed General MEZZOCAPA commander-in-chief of all the regular troops of Bologna and the united provinces. The first column of the second *corps d'armée* of Central Italy entered Bologna yesterday amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the population. A Piedmontese battalion is expected to-day."

LOMBARDY.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* contains a decree by the Governor General of Lombardy, abolishing the old (Austrian) laws which made a difference between the inhabitants because of their religious opinions. Those laws, it is observed, are contrary to the equality of citizens in the eye of the law which prevails in other parts of the monarchy, and are incompatible with the principles of modern civilization. It is therefore decreed:

"That in the Lombard provinces all the citizens, whatever the religion they profess, are equal before the law, and shall equally enjoy all civil and political rights as in the elder provinces of the monarchy. All orders and regulations of contrary effect are abrogated."

THE QUESTION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Monday, July 11.

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes an article in which the earlier proposals of Prussia and the latest proposal of Austria to the Federal Diet are placed in comparison. The article says, amongst other things, as follows: "Austria intends by its proposal to request the Prince Regent to accept the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army. The possessor of the chief power in the states of Prussia can never be personally responsible to the Diet." The article concludes thus: "It is easy to perceive how that a member of the Federal Diet, which is at the same time a belligerent Power, can make a proposal the acceptance of which would render dubious all unity of action, and force Germany to commence a war by which it would be ruined. The Federal Diet has to choose between the proposals of Prussia and Austria; it can accept the former, or, by the acceptance of the latter, deprive Germany of all power of action, even also of the power of energetically negotiating for peace. It would also lower the military power of the German states to the organization of the old army of the German Empire. The German nation will not doubt, for a moment, on which side lie the recognition and desire for that which is now above all things needed for the Fatherland."

PRUSSIA.

The Princess of Prussia had arrived at Berlin. The Princess FREDERICK is at the baths of Ems.

COBLENTZ, Tuesday, July 5.

The King of Holland arrived here yesterday from Cologne.

RUSSIA.

The market town of Tiver, on the Volga, near Moscow, was almost totally destroyed by fire, which burnt for two days, at the expiration of which time the grain magazines were still in flames, and corn to the value of a million of silver roubles had been consumed.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

A letter from Trebizonde of the 22d of June, received in Paris, informs us that the Persian Government is making preparations in anticipation of a war with Turkey. Independently of the camp of Sultanieh, where the Shah is at present, another camp is being formed at Udjan, a small town of the Azerdbijan, situate a few leagues from Tabris. The four army corps which Persia has under arms are placed under the order of French officers in the service of the Shah, but they are nominally commanded by Persian generals. An army of 60,000 Russians is proceeding by the Caspian Sea to Khiva, the capital of Independent Turkistan. This expedition has been sent with the approbation of the Shah of Persia, who is at war with the Turkomans. The mission of the son of the Khan of Khiva to St. Petersburg, about three months since, had completely failed. On the 2d of April last the Russians obtained possession of Veden, the stronghold of SCHAMYL. It appears, however, that they were not able to maintain themselves in it.

The Bombay *Times* states that HASSEIN ALI KHAN, the new Persian Ambassador to the Courts of England, France, and Belgium, is to take with him fifty youths, selected from the first families in Persia, to be trained, at the Shah's expense, in Paris, in all military studies. The Ambassador's medical attendant, SADYK KHAN, is a Scotch graduate.

CHINA.

The *Overland Friend of China*, of May 21, reports:

"Our minister for Pekin is still in Hong Kong, but will leave for the north, it is said, early next week. The whole of the first battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, some six hundred men, will accompany his Excellency to the Peiho. As a finish to southern troubles, the steam transport *Assistance* has been sent with these men to the neighborhood of Heangshan, where they are to be debarked and marched through the district city. As this place, more than any other in the south, has long exhibited a most determined hatred of foreigners, it is only right that its braggadocial and malevolent spirit should be properly curbed. Though late in the day, the effect of the visit must be beneficial, even if blood has to be drawn before the *Assistance* returns to Hong Kong. [After writing this we heard that the populace of Heangshan, seeing the preparations made by the officials for the reception of the British officers, got up a riot, destroyed the bamboo piers, sheds, &c., and pelted the mandarins in their chairs.]

It is reported that the French are negotiating for transports to convey the small remnant of their quota to the Canton garrison down to Cochin China, where every available man is in serious requisition.

The arrival from Calcutta of the dead body of Ex-Commissioner YEH, created no sensation whatever at Canton.

Consequent on the death of PIHKWEI, the Government has been assumed by PUY, the treasurer, as Fotoey, (lieutenant governor;) CHOW, the judge, as Pooching sze, (treasurer;) and WUN, the salt commissioner, as Ancha sze, (judge,) HANG still retaining his old office of Hoey-quan, (comptroller of customs;) and MUH, Cheang Kun, (Tartar commander-in-chief.)

A proclamation was issued on the 3d instant, bearing the signatures of the said Commander-in-Chief, Comptroller of Customs and Treasurer, of which the following rendering has been supplied by our native reporter:

"Whereas, PEH QUI, the Lieutenant-Governor, departed this life on the 2d day of the 3d moon, (April 25) and it becomes necessary for the undersigned to undertake the duties of Government in conjunction. Be it known, then, unto all men that it is our intention to keep an especial eye on those unprincipled miscreants who love to create disturbance for the sake of the gain which it brings to them; and more especially shall we watch the doings of those rebels against imperial rule who secretly come and spy after affairs. Of all others these will be specially guarded against, for we are determined to maintain possession of this city —in the hold of which, so long as the English and French do what is usual to defend the external regions, we are safe. And I, the general Commander-in-Chief, have ordered both Chinese and Mantchoo officers to stimulate

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

There are people in the world, and worthy people too, who read poetry as they read the morning papers, and will give no more time or thought to the ripest utterances of patient genius than they bestow on the posters by the way-side, or the play-bills at the theatre. For such as these ALFRED TENNYSON does not write; and it would be a mere piece of wanton cruelty to chain them, could the thing be done, to the study of the new and noble work which lies before us now. But all the world is not made up of such good souls; and we have many readers in field and town, among the hills of New-England, and in the fields of the far sunny South, who will rejoice to turn with us for a moment from the clamor of Italian battle now dying on the ear, and from the clamors of diplomacy that ape of Providence, to listen to heroic accents teaching lofty truths, and soft Virgilian echoes whispering loveliest visions into life.

The days are past in which the genius of TENNYSON needed to be forced upon the recognition of the world by careful analysis and elaborate eulogy. The Laureate of England has won and taken his great place among his peers; and we propose to spare ourselves the trouble of reverting to first principles in introducing his new "Idyls of the King," to the fit audience which alone those Idyls crave. There are some things which the Court must be supposed to know, if it is to be supposed to be a Court. And these we assume.

It is our pleasure to-day to measure the poet with himself alone; to put the new fruit beside the old, and to speak of the Idyls of the greatest of living English poets from the vantage-ground which he has honorably won.

The very title of TENNYSON'S latest work indicates a growing appreciation of his own peculiar powers by the poet, which is of good augury for his readers, before they turn the first leaf of the story of sweet Enid, that loyal, suffering, queenly wife.

The "Idyl," interpreted into English according to the verisimile of its etymology, is simply a picture in words," an image, like the image in a mirror, still, softened, poetized, refined, of some fair natural landscape, or some one passage in the human history of a life. Among poems the idyl fills the place which belongs to cabinet paintings in the sister art; and there has been no such idyllist in English literature as TENNYSON. His intense study of details, never aimless, never Dutch, but literally *intense*, inspired by a passionate love of the exact poetic truth, and a natural sympathy with all realities; his control of the sensuous wealth of our language, unmatched since the days of SHAKESPEARE and MILTON; his delicate appreciation of the distinctive value of all natural phenomena, conspire to make him a master in the mystery of pictorial verse, as well in that higher branch of the art which deals with the emotions and experiences of men and women, and by a few touches brings the desolate Marianna or the heart-broken Enone, the stainless Arthur or the saintly Galahad before the reader's eye, as in the field of landscape. In the earlier period of his poetic discipline, indeed, TENNYSON gave himself up with what threatened to be a perilous devotion to the perfecting of his representative faculties. Such poems as the "Palace of Art," and the "Dream of Fair Women," are simply color sketches—hinting rather than presaging the great things which the poet was destined to achieve. But after this early study of his powers the real intellect of the man asserted itself in the direction which his genius took and has steadily kept. With the fragment of the "Morte d'Arthur" and that most exquisite of idyls "The Gardener's Daughter," the vein was struck which yields today the noble ores of the "King's Idyls."

TENNYSON'S want of constructive ability, virtually incapacitating him for the more extended dramatic forms of poetry, has shown itself very decidedly throughout his career; but never more strikingly than in the case of "Maud" and "The Princess," both of them gorgeous necklaces of mingled idyls and lyrics, neither of them a dramatic poem in any true sense of that phrase. In his new work, the poet has therefore done very wisely to abandon even the semblance of the dramatic outline. He no longer

"Moves upon a strange diagonal,"

but taking up the beautiful old legends of Merlin and the Round Table, makes of them four genuine idyls; four pictures of knighthood and womanhood, as they were of old; as they will be to the end of time, despite all "wavering days of sin."

The four legends chosen for the basis of these works on which the artist has spent the thoughtful labor of long months, are the story of Enid, the true wife, twice won by Prince Geraint, once from her simple rustic home, once from his own distrust and cruel injustice; the story of Vivien, the evil beauty, by whose wiles Merlin the Wise was put to sleep for ages in a shameful sloth, and lost to use and name and fame alike; the story of Elaine, "the Lady of Shelott," who died in her maiden mad and hopeless love for Lancelot of the Lake; and the story of Queen Guinevere, her sin, her shame, her sorrow and her death. The charm of all these stories is a charm of meaning, not of incident. It lies in the subtle force of the lofty feelings, the fine moral instincts, the poignant sense of honor and of shame, which pervade them; and the great success of TENNYSON'S treatment of them is to be sought for less in the forms with which he has clothed these spirits of old time, noble and stately as these forms most truly are, than in the sympathetic earnestness with which he has seized upon their vital significance.

Of this the poems will speak for themselves more eloquently than we can speak of it for them. Yet the reader will hardly fail to agree with us, we think, that merely as models of the picturesque, the extracts from which we are too long delaying him, may be set beside the finest works, in the same kind, of our literature. The manly Herculean vision of Eustace in the "Gardener's Daughter," painted in two words, is not finer than the picture of Geraint sleeping in his strength, with which our gallery opens:

THE TRIALS OF ENID, THE TRUE WIFE.

The brave Geraint, a knight of Arthur's court,
A tributary prince of Devon, one
Of that great order of the Table Round,
Had wedded Enid, Yniol's only child,
And loved her as he loved the light of Heaven.
And as the light of Heaven varies, now
Not as the sun, now at sunset, now by night
With moon and trembling stars, so loved Geraint
To make her beauty vary day by day,
In colorless and in purples and in gems.
And Enid, but to please her husband's eye,
Who first had found and loved her in a state
Of broken fortunes, daily frosted him
In some fresh splendor; and the Queen herself,
Grateful to Prince Geraint for service done,
Loved her, and often with her own white hands
Arrayed and decked her as the loveliest,
Next after her own self, in all the court.
And Enid loved the Queen, and with true heart
Adored her, as the stateliest and the best
And loveliest of all women upon earth.
And seeing them so tender and so close,
Long in their common love rejoiced Geraint.
But when a rumor rose about the Queen,
Touching her guilty love for Lancelot,
Though yet there lived no proof, nor yet was heard
The world's loud whisper breaking into storm,
Not less Geraint believed it; and there fell
A horror on him, lest his gentle wife,
Through that great tenderness for Guinevere,
Had perhaps, or should suffer any taint
In nature; wherefore going to the king,
He made this protest, that his princedom lay
Close on the borders of a territory,
Wherein were bandit earls, and cattle knights,
Associate, and all flown from the hand
Of Justice, and whatever loathes a law;
And therefore, till the king himself should please
To cleanse this common sewer of all his realm,
He prayed a fair permission to depart,
And there defend his marches; and the king
Mused for a little on his plea, but, last,
Allowing it, the prince and Enid rode,
And fifty knights rode with them, to the shores
Of Severn, and they past to their own land;
Where, thinking, "that if ever yet was wife
True to her lord, mine shall be so to me,"
He delighted her with sweet observances
And worship, never leaving her, and grew
Forgetful of his promise to the king,
Forgetful of the falcon and the hunt,
Forgetful of the list and tournament,
Forgetful of his glory and his name,
Forgetful of his [illegible] the [illegible]
And this forgetfulness [illegible] ful to her
And by and by [illegible] people, when they met
In twos and threes, or fuller companies,
Began to speak and laugh, and behind his back
As of a prince whose manhood was all gone
And molten down in mere uxoriousness.
And this she gathered from the people's eyes:
This too the women who settled her hand,
To please her, dwelling on his boundless love,
Told Enid, and they reddened her the more:
And day by day she thought to tell Geraint,
But could not out of bashful delicacy;
While he that watched her sudden, was the more
Suspicious, that her nature had a taint.

At last, it chanced that on a Summer morn
(They sleeping each by other) the new sun
Beat through the blameless casement of the room,
And heated the strong warrior in his dreams;
Who, waking, cast the counterlet aside,
And leaned the knotted column of his throat,
The massive square of his heroic breast,
And arms on which the standing muscle slept,
As sleeps a wild brook o'er a little stone,
Running too vehemently to break upon it.
And Enid woke and sat beside the couch,
Admiring him, and thought within herself,
Was ever man so grandly made as he?
Then, like a shadow, past the people's talk
And accusation of uxoriousness
Across her mind, and bowing over him,
Low to her own heart piteously she said:

"O noble breast and all-puissant arms,
Am I the cause, I the poor cause that man
Reproach you, saying all your force is gone?
I am the cause because I dare not speak
And tell him what I think and what they say,
And yet I hate that he should linger here;
I cannot love my lord and not his name.
Far liever had I gird his harness on him,
And ride with him to battle and stand by,
And watch his mightful hand striking great blows
At caitiffs and at wrongers of the world.
Far better were I laid in the dark earth,
Not hearing any more his noble voice,
Not to be folded more in these dear arms,
And darkened from the high light in his eyes,
Than that my lord through me should suffer shame.
Am I so bold, and could I so stand by,
And see my dear lord wounded in the strife,
Or may be pierced to death before mine eyes,
And yet not dare to tell him what I think,
And how men slur him, saying all his force
Is melted into mere effeminacy?
O me, I fear that I am no true wife."

Half inwardly, half audibly she spoke,
And the strong passion in her made her weep
True tears upon his broad and naked breast,
And these awoke him, and by great mischance
He heard but fragments of her later words,
And that she feared she was not a true wife.
And thinking, "In spite of all my care,
For all my pains, poor man, for all my pains,
She is not faithful to me, and I see her
Weeping for some gay knight in Arthur's hall."
Then though he loved and reverenced her too much
To dream she could be guilty of foul act,
Right through his manful breast darted the pang
That makes a man, in the sweet face of her
Whom he loves most, lonely and miserable.
At this he snatched his great limbs from the bed,
And shook his drowsy squire awake, and cried,
"My charger and her paltrey," then to her:
"I will ride forth into the wilderness;
For though it seems my spurs are yet to win,
I have not fallen so low as some would wish.
And you, put on your worst and meanest dress
And ride with me." And Enid asked, amazed,
"If Enid errs, let Enid learn her fault."
But he, "I charge you, ask not, but obey."
Then she bethought her of a faded silk,
A faded mantle and a faded veil,
And moving toward a cedarn cabinet,
Whereto she kept them folded reverently
With sprigs of Summer laid between the folds,
She took them, and arrayed herself therein,
Remembering when first he came on her
Drest in that dress, and how he loved her in it,
And all her foolish fears about the dress,
And all his journey to her, as himself
Had told her, and their coming to the court.

NOW GERAINT MET HIS BRIDE,

Then rode Geraint into the castle court.
His charger trampling many a prickly star
Of sprouted thistle on the broken stones.
He looked and saw that all was ruinous.
Here stood a shattered archway plumed with fern;
And here had fallen a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a crag that tumbles from the cliff,
And like a crag was gay with wilding flowers:
And high above a piece of turret stair,
Worn by the feet that now were silent, wound
Bare to the sun, and monstrous ivy-stems
Clasp'd the gray walls with hairy-fibred arms,
And sucked the joining of the stones, and looked
A knot, beneath, of snakes, aloft, a grove.

And while he waited in the castle court,
The voice of Enid, Yniol's daughter, rang
Clear through the open casement of the Hall,
Singing; and as the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the lander in a lonely isle,
Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so delicately clear, and make
Conjecture of the plumage and the form;
So the sweet voice of Enid moved Geraint;
And made him like a man abroad at morn
When first the liquid note beloved of men
Comes flying over many a windy wave
To Britain, and in April suddenly
Breaks from a coppice gemmed with green and red,
And he suspends his converse with a friend,
Or it may be the labor of his hands,
To think or say "There is the nightingale;"
So fared it with Geraint, who thought and said,
"Here, by God's grace, is the one voice for me."

It chanced the song that Enid sang was one
Of Fortune and her wheel, and Enid sang:

"Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud;
Turn thy wild wheel through sunshine, storm, and cloud;
Thy wheel and thee we neither love nor hate.

Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel with smile or frown;
With that wild wheel we go not up or down;
Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.

Smile and we smile, the lords of many lands;
Frown and we smile, the lords of our own hands;
For man is man and master of his fate.

Turn, turn thy wheel above the staring crowd;
Thy wheel and thou are shadows in the cloud;
Thy wheel and thee we neither love nor hate."

"Hark, by the bird's song you may learn the nest."
Said Yniol: Enter quickly." Entering then,
Right o'er a mount of new-fallen stones,
The dusky-raftered, many-cobwebbed hall,
He found an ancient dame in dim brocade;
And near her, like a blossom vermeil-white,
That lightly breaks a faded flower-sheath,
Moved the fair Enid, all in faded silk,
Her daughter. In a moment thought Geraint,
"Here by God's rood is the one maid for me."
But none spake word except the hoary Earl:
"Enid, the good knight's horse stands in the court;
Take him to stall, and give him corn, and then
Go to the town and buy us flesh and wine;
And we will make us merry as we may.
Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great."

He spake; the Prince, as Enid past him, fain
To follow, strode a stride, but Yniol caught
His purple scarf, and held, and said, "Forbear!
Rest! the good house, though ruined, O my Son,
Endures not that her guest should serve himself."
And reverencing the custom of the house,
Geraint, from utter courtesy, forbore.

So Enid took his charger to the stall;
And after went her way across the bridge,
And reached the town, and while the Prince and Earl
Yet spoke together, came again with one,
A youth, that following with a costrel bore
The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine.
And Enid brought sweet cakes to make them short,
And in her veil enfolded, manchet bread.
And, then, because their hall must also serve
For kitchen, boiled the flesh and spread the board,
And stood behind, and waited on the three.
And seeing her so sweet and serviceable,
Geraint had longing in him evermore
To stoop and kiss the tender little thumb,
That crept the trencher as she laid it down:
But after all had eaten, then Geraint,
For now the wine made Summer in his veins,
Let his eye rove in following, or rest,
On Enid at her lowly handmaid-work,
Now here, now there, about the dusky hall.

How Geraint won his young wife; how, tortured by the scandals of the Court, he bore her away to his lone castle; and all the sorrows that he laid upon her—all this the reader must learn from the poet's own lips.

The legend of Vivien has a darker meaning and a sterner end.

HOW VIVIEN ENCHANTED THE ENCHANTER, MERLIN.

A storm was coming, but the winds were still,
as in the wild woods of Broceliande,
Beneath an oak so hollow, huge and old,
It looked a tower of ruined masonwork,
At Merlin's feet the wileful Vivien lay.
This wily Vivien stole from Arthur's court:
She hated the knights and envied the queen.
Their laughing comment when her name was named,
For spite, when Arthur, walking all alone,
Vexed at a rumor rife about the Queen,
Had met her, Vivien, being greeted fair,
Would fain have wrought upon his goodly mood
With reverent eyes mock-loyal, shaken voice,
And fluttered adoration, and at last
With dark sweet hints of some who prized him more
Than who should prize him most; at which the King
Had gazed upon her blankly and gone by:
But one had watched, and had not held his peace:
It made the laughter of an afternoon
That Vivien should attempt the blameless King.
And after that, she set herself to gain
Him, the most famous man of all these times,
Merlin, who knew the range of all their arts,
Had built the King his havens, ships and halls,
Was also Bard, and knew the starry heavens;
The people called him Wizard; whom at first
She played about with slight and springhly talk,
And vivid smiles, and fatally varied points
Of slender, glancing here and grazing there;
And yielding to his kindlier moods, the Seer
Would watch her at her pretulance, and play,
He'n when they seemed unlovable, and laugh
As those that watch a kitten; thus he grew
Tolerant of what he half claimed, and she,
Perceiving that she was but half disdained,
Began to break her sports with graver bits,
Turn red or pale, would often when they met
Sigh fully, or all-silent gaze upon him
With such a fixt devotion, that the old man,
Though doubtful, felt the flattery, and at times
Would flatter his own wish in age for love,
And half believe her true; for times at times
He wavered; but that other clung to him,
Fixt in her will, and so the seasons went.
Then fell upon him a great melancholy;
And leaving Arthur's court he gained the beach;
There found a little boat, and slept into it;
And Vivien followed, but he marked her not.
She took the helm and he the sail; the boat
Drave with a sudden wind across the deeps,
And touching Breton sands, they disembarked.
And then she followed Merlin all the way,
Even to the wild woods of Broceliande.
For Merlin once had told her of a charm,
The which if any wrought on any one
With woven paces and with waving arms,
The man so wrought on ever seemed to lie
Closed in the four walls of a hollow tower,
From which there is no escape for ever more;
And none could find that man for ever more,
Nor could he see but him who wrought the charm
Coming and going, and he lay as dead
And lost to life and use and name and fame.
And Vivien ever sought to work the charm
Upon the great Enchanter of the Time,
As fancying that her glory would be great
According to his greatness whom she quenched.

There lay she all her length and kissed his feet,
As if in deepest reverence and in love.
A snake of gold was round her hair; a robe
Of samite without price, that more expressed
Than hid her, clung about her lissome limbs,
In color like the satin-shining palm
On sallows in the windy gleams of March:
And while she kissed them, crying, "Trample me,
Dear feet, that I have followed through the world,
And I will pay you worship; tread me down
And I will kiss you for it;" he was mute;
So dark a forethought rolled about his brain,
As on a dull day in an Ocean cave
The blind wave feeling round his long sea-hall
In silence: wherefore, when she lifted up
A face of sad appeal, and spake and said,
"O Merlin, do you love me?" and again,
"O Merlin, do you love me?" and once more,
"Great Master, do you love me?" he was mute.
And lissome Vivien, holding by his heel,
Writhed toward him, sliding up his knee and sat,
Behind his ankle twined her hollow feet
Together, curved an arm about his neck,
Clung like a climber; and letting her left hand
Droop from his mighty shoulder, as a leaf,
Made with her right a comb of pearl to part
The locks of such a beard as youth gone out
Had left in ashes: then he spoke and said,
Not looking at her, "Who are wise in love
Love most, say least," and Vivien answered quick,
"I saw the little elf-god eyeless once
In Arthur's arras hall at Camelot:
But neither eyes nor tongue—O stupid child!
Yet you are wise who say it; let me think
Silence is wisdom: I am silent then
And ask no kiss" then adding all at once,
"And lo, I clothe myself with wisdom," drew
The vast and shaggy mantle of his beard
Across her neck and bosom to her knee,
And called herself a gilded summer fly
Caught in a great old tyrant spider's web,
Who meant to eat her up in that wild wood
Without one word. So Vivien called herself,
But rather seemed a lovely baleful star
Veiled in gray vapor; till he sadly smiled:
"To what request for what strange boon," he said,
"Are these your pretty tricks and foleries,
O Vivien, the preamble? yet my thanks,
For these have broken up my melancholy."

And Vivien answered, smiling saucily,
"What. O my Master, have you found your voice?
I bid the stranger welcome. Thanks at least!
But yesterday you never opened lip,
Except indeed to drink: no cup had we:
In mine own lady palms I quilled the spring
That gathered trickling dropwise from the cleft,
And made a pretty cup of both my hands,
And offered you it kneeling: then you drank
And knew no more, nor gave me one poor word;
O no more thanks than might a goat have given
With no more sign of reverence than a beard.
And when we halted at that other well,
And I was faint to swooning, and you lay
Foot gilt with all the blossom dust of those
Deep meadows we had traversed, did you know
That Vivien bathed your feet before her own?
And yet no thanks: and all through this wild wood
And all this morning when I fondled you:
Boon, yes, there was a boon, one not so strange—
How had I wronged you? surely you are wise,
But such a silence is more wise than kind."

And Merlin locked his hand in hers and said:
"O did you never lie upon the shore,
And watch the curled white of the coming wave
Glassed in the slippery sand before it breaks?
Even such a wave, but not so pleasurable,
Dark in the glass of some presageful mood,
Had I for three days seen, ready to fall.
And then I rose and fled from Arthur's court
To break the mood. You followed me unasked;
And when I looked, and saw you following still,
My mind involved yourself the nearest thing
In that mind-mist: for shall I tell you truth?
You seemed that wave about to break upon me
And sweep me from my hold upon the world,
My use and name and fame. Your pardon, child.
Your pretty sports have brightened all again.
And ask your boon, for boon I owe you thrice,
Once for wrong done you by confusion, next
For thanks it seems till now neglected, last
For these your dainty gambols: wherefore ask;
And take this boon so strange and not so strange."

(Vivien is not so easily to be beaten off, but persists with sweet and subtle entreaties, till Merlin gives to feel how far involved he is.)

And loosed his hand from hers and said
"I never was less wise, however wise,
Too curious Vivien, though you talk of trust,
Than when I told you first of such a charm.
Yea, if you talk of trust, I tell you this,
Too much I trusted when I told you that,
And stirred this vice in you which ruined man
Through woman the first hour; for howsoe'er
In children a great curiousness be well,
Where have ye learnt yourselves that half the world,
In you that are no child, for still I find
Your face is practised, when I spell the lines,
I call it—well, I will not call it vice:
But since you name yourself the Summer-fly,
I well could wish a cobweb for the gnat,
That settles, beaten back, and beaten back
Settles, till one could yield for weariness:
But since I will not yield to give you power
Upon my life and use and name and fame,
Why will you never ask some other boon?
Yea, by God's rood, I trusted you too much."
And Vivien, like the tenderest-hearted maid
That ever bided tryst at village stile,
Made answer, either eyelid wet with tears.
"Nay, master, be not wrathful with your maid;
Canest her: let her feel herself forgiven
Who feels no heart to ask another boon.
I think you hardly know the tender rhyme
Of 'trust me not at all or all in all.'
I heard the great Sir Lancelot sing it once,
And it shall answer for me. Listen to it.

'In Love, if Love be Love, if Love be ours,
Faith and unfaith can ne'er be equal powers:
Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all.

'It is the little rift within the lute,
That by and by will make the music mute,
And ever widening slowly silence all.

'The little rift within the lover's lute,
Or little pitted speck in garnered fruit,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.

'It is not worth the keeping: let it go;
But shall it? answer, darling, answer, no.
And trust me not at all or all in all.'
O master, do you love my tender rhyme?"
And Merlin locked and half believed her true,
So tender was her voice, so fair her face,
So sweetly gleamed her eyes behind her tears
Like sunlight on the plain behind a shower:
And yet he answered half indignantly,
"Far other was the song that once I heard
By this huge oak, sung nearly where we sit;
For here we sat, twice five of us, talking of us,
To chase a creature that was current then
In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns.
It was the time when first the question rose
About the founding of a Table Round
That was to be, for love of God and man
And noble deeds, the flower of all the world.
And each incited each to noble deeds.
And while we waited, one, the youngest of us,
We could not keep him silent, out he flashed,
And into such a song, such fire for fame,
Such trumpet-blowings in it, coming down
To such a stern and iron-clashing close,
That when he stopt we longed to hurl together,
And should have done it; but the beauteous beast,
Scared by the noise, upristed at our feet,
And like a silver shadow slipt away
Through the dim land; and all day long we rode
Through the dim land against a rushing wind,
That glorious roundel echoing in our ears,
And chased the flashes of his golden horns
Until they vanished by the fairy well
That laughs at iron—as our warriors did—
Where children cast their pins and nails, and cry,
'Laugh, little well,' but touch it with a sword,
It buzzes wildly round the point; and there
We lost him: such a noble song was that.
But, Vivien, when you sang me that sweet rhyme,
I felt as though you knew this cursed charm,
Were proving it on me, and that I lay
And felt them slowly ebbing, name and fame."

And Vivien answered smiling mournfully:
"O mine have ebbed away for evermore,
And all through following you to this wild wood,
Because I saw you sad, to comfort you.
Lo now what hearts have men! they never mean
As high as woman in her guileless mood.
And looking fame, the spur that fires my sons
Take one from more—no lady speaks it—this:
"My name, once mine, now theirs, is closelier mine
For fame, could fame be mine, that fame were theirs,
And shame, could shame be mine, that shame were mine.
So trust me not at all or all in all."

"Hope she not well? and there is more—this rhyme
Is like the fair pearl-necklace of the Queen,
That burst in dancing, and the pearls were split;
Some lost, some stolen, some as relics kept.
But nevermore the same-time same pearls
Ran down the silken thread to kiss each other
On her white neck—so it is with this rhyme:
It lives dispersedly in many hands,
And every minstrel sings it differently;
Yet is there one true line, the pearl of pearls:
'Man dreams of Fame, while Woman wakes to Love.'
True: Love, though Love were of the grossest, carves
A portion from the solid present, eats
And uses, careless of the rest; but Fame,
The Fame that follows death is nothing to us;
And what is fame in life but half disfame,
And counterchanged with darkness? you yourself
Know well that Envy calls you Devil's son,
And since you seem the Master of all Art,
They fain would make you Master of all Vice."

VIVIEN'S PERILS AND FINAL VICTORY.

Then Vivien deeming Merlin overborne
By instance, recommenced, and let her tongue
Rage like a fire among the noblest names,
Polluting, and imputing her whole self,
Defaming and defacing, till she left
Not even Lancelot brave, nor Galahad clean.

Her words had less effect than she willed.
He dragged his eyebrow bushes down, and made
A snowy pathway for his hollow eyes,
And muttered in himself, "Tell her the charm!
So, if she had it, would she rail on me
To make the next, and if she have it not,
So will she rail. What did the wanton say?
'Not mount as high; we coarse clay sink as low;
For men at most differ as Heaven and earth,
But women, worst and best, as Heaven and Hell.
I know the Table Round, my friends of old;
All brave, and many good, and some chaste.
I think she claeks the wounds of loss with lies:
I do believe she tempted them and failed,
She is so bitter: for fine plots may fail,
Though harlots paint their talk as well as face
With colors of the heart that are not theirs.
I will not let her know: nine tithes of times
Face flatterers and backbiters are the same,
And they, sweet soul, that most impute a crime
Are pronest to it, and impute themselves,
Wanting the mental range, or low desire
Not to feel lowest makes them level all;
Yea, they would pare the mountain to the plain,
To leave an equal baseness; and in this
Are harlots like the crowd, that if they find
Some stain or blemish in a name of note,
Not grieving that their greatest are so small,
Inflame themselves with some insane delight,
And judge all nature from her feet of clay,
Wishing the well to lift their eyes and see
Her god-like head crowned with spiritual fire,
And touching other worlds. I am weary of her."

He spoke in words part heard, in whispers part,
Half suffocated in the hoary fell
And many-wintered fleece of throat and chin.
But Vivien, gathering some what of his mood,
And hearing "harlot" muttered twice of thrice,
Leapt from her session on his lap, and stood
Stiff as a viper frozen; loathsome sight,
How from the rosy lips of life and love
Flashed the pure-grinning skeleton of death!
White was her cheek; sharp breathe of anger puffed
Her fairy nostril out; her hand half clenched
Went faltering sideways downward to her bell,
And feeling; had she found a dagger there,
(For in a wink the false love turns to hate,)
She would have stabbed him; but one found it not:
His eye was calm, and sudden, it struck her
To bitter weeping like a beaten child,
A long, long weeping, not consolable,
Then her false voice made way broken with sobs.

"O cruel!er than was ever told in tale,
Or sung in song! O vainly lavished love!
O cruel, there was nothing wild or strange,
Or seeming shameful, for what shame in love,
So love be true, and not as yours is—nothing
Poor Vivien had not done to win his trust
Who called her what he called her—all her crime,
All—all—the wish to prove him wholly hers."

She mused a little, and then clapt her hands
Together with a wailing shriek, and said:
Stabbed through the heart's affections to the core,
Seethed like the kid in its own mother's milk!
Killed with a word worse than a life of blows!
I thought that he was gentle, being great:
O God, that I had loved a smaller man!
I should have found in him a greater heart.
O, I, that fattering my true passion, saw
The knights, the court, the king, dark in your light,
Who loved to make men darker than they are,
Because of that high pleasure which I had
To seat you sole upon my pedestal
Of worship—I am answered, and henceforth
The course of life that seemed so flowery to me
With you for guide and master, only you,
Becomes the sea cliff pathway broken short,
And ending in a ruin—nothing left,
But into some low cave to crawl, and there
If the wolf spare me, weep my life away,
Killed with inutterable unkindliness."

She paused, she turned away, she hung her head,
The snake of gold slid from her hair, the braid
Slipt and uncoiled itself, she wept afresh,
And the dark wood grew darker toward the storm
In silence, while his anger slowly died
Within him, till he let his wisdom go
For ease of heart, and half believed her true:
Called her to shelter in the hollow oak,
"Come from the storm," and having no reply,
Gazed at the heaving shoulder, and the face
Hand-hidden, as for utmost grief or shame;
Then thrice essayed, by tenderest touching terms
To sleek her ruffled peace of mind, in vain.
At last she let herself be conquered by him,
And as the capeling newly flown returns,
The seeming-injured simple hearted thing
Came to her old perch back, and settled there.
There while she sat, half falling from his knees,
Half nestled at his heart, and since he saw
The slow tear creep from her closed eyelid yet,
About her, more in kindness than in love,
The gentle wizard cast a shielding arm.
But she disliked herself at once and rose,
Her arms upon her breast across, and stood
A virtuous gentlewoman deeply wronged,
Upright and flushed before him: then she said:

"There must be now no passages of love.
Betwixt us twain henceforward evermore.
Since, if I be what I am grossly called,
What should be granted which your own gross heart
Would reckon worth the taking? I will go.
In truth, but one thing now—better have died
Thrice than have asked it once—could make me stay—
That proof of trust—so often asked in vain!
How justly, after that vile term of yours,
I find with grief! I might believe you then,
Who knows? once more. O, what was once to me
Mere matter of the fancy, now has grown
The vast necessity of heart and life.
Farewell: think kindly of me, for I fear
My fate or fault, omitting gayer youth
For one so old, must be to love you still.
But ere I leave you let me swear once more,
That if I schemed against your peace in this,
May you just heaven, that darkens o'er me, send
One flash, that, missing all things else, may make
My scheming brain a cinder, if I lie."

Scarce had she ceased, when out of heaven a bolt
(For now the storm was close above them) struck
Furrowing a giant oak, and javelining
With darted spikes and splinters of the wood
The dark earth round. He raised his eyes and saw
The tree that shone white-listed through the gloom.
But Vivien, fearing Heaven had heard her oath,
And dazzled by the livid flickering fork,
And deafened with the stammering cracks and claps
That followed, flying back and crying out,
"O Merlin, though you do not love me, save,
Yet save me!" clung to him and hugged him close;
And called him dear protector in her fright,
Nor yet forgot her practice in her fright,
But wrought upon his mood and hugged him close.
The pale blood of the wizard at her touch
Took copper colors, like an opal near heat.
She blamed herself for telling hearsay tales;
She shook from fear, and for her fault she wept
Of petulancy; she called him lord and liege,
Her seer, her bard, her silver star of eve,
Her God, her Merlin, the one predominant love
Of her whole life; and ever overhead
Bellowed the tempest, and the rotten branch
Snapt in the rushing of the river-rain
Above them; and in change of glare and gloom
Her eyes and neck glittering went and came;
Till now the storm, its burst of passion spent,
Moaning and calling out of other lands,
Had left the ravaged woodland yet once more
To peace; and what should not have been had been
For Merlin, over-talked and over-worn,
Had yielded, told her all the charm, and slept.

Then, in one moment, she put forth the charm
Of woven paces and of waving hands,
And in the hollow oak he lay as dead,
And lost to life and use and name and fame.

Then crying, "I have made his glory mine,"
And shrieking out, "O fool!" the harlot leapt
Adown the forest, and the thicket closed
Behind her, and the forest echoed, "Fool!"

The story of Elaine is as touching and tender as the tale of Vivien is keenly moral; and it is told with singular beauty of thought and expression:

HOW THE LILY MAID ELAINE FOR HER SAKE LOVED LANCELOT; AND, THE PRESENCE OF THAT BRAVE BUT GUILTY KNIGHT.

The great and guilty love he bare the Queen,
In battle with the love he bare his lord,
Had marred his face, and marked it ere his time.
Another slaining at such height, with one,
The flower of all the West and all the world,
Had been the sleeker for it: but in him
His mood was often like a fiend, and rose
And drove him into wastes and solitudes
For agony, who was yet a living soul.
Marred as he was, he seemed the goodliest man,
That ever among ladies ate in Hall,
And noblest, when she lifted up her eyes.
However marred, of more than twice her years,
Seamed with an ancient sword-cut on the cheek,
And bruised and bronzed, she lifted up her eyes
And loved him, with that love which was her doom.

Then the great knight, the darling of the court,
Loved of the loveliest, into that rude hall
Slept with all grace, and not with half disdain
Hid under grace, as in a smaller time,
But kindly was moving among his kind:
Whom they with meats and vintage of their best
And talk and minstrel melody entertained.
As much they asked of court and Table Round,
And ever well and readily answered he:
But Lancelot, when they [illegible] Guinevere,
Suddenly speaking of the [illegible] man,
Heard from the Baron that, ten years before,
The heathen had [illegible] him of his tongue.
"He learned [illegible] of that love he sings
Against my [illegible] and hits them exceeding maimed;
But I, my sons and little daughter [illegible],
From bonds or death, and dwelt among the woods
By the great river in a hollow oak, [illegible]
Dull days were these, till our good Arthur broke
The Pagan yet once more on Badon hill."

"O there, great Lord, doubtless," Lavaine said, rapt
By all the sweet and sudden passion of youth
Toward greatness in its elder, "you have fought.
O tell us; for we live apart—you know
Of Arthur's glorious wars." And Lancelot spoke
And answered him at full, as having been
With Arthur in the fight which all day long
Rang by the white mouth of the violent Glem;
And in the four wild battles by the shore
Of Dogles; that on Bassa; then the war
That thundered in and out the gloomy skirts
Of Celidon the forest; and again
By castle Gurnion where the glorious king
Had on his crimson worn our Lady's Head,
Carved of one emerald, cast out he in mist
Of silver rain, that Hightonat as he breathed;
And at Caerleon had he helped his lord,
When the strong neighbours of the wild white Horse
Set every gilded parapet shuddering;
And up in Agned Cathraganion too,
And down the waste sand shores of Trath Treroit,
Where many a heathen fell; "and on the mount
Of Badon I myself beheld the king
Charge at the head of all his Table Round,
And all his legions crying Christ and him,
And break them; and I saw him, after, stand
High on a heap of slain, from spur to plume
Red as the rising sun with heathen blood,
And seeing me, with a great voice he cried,
"They are broken, they are broken," for the king,
However mild he seems at home, nor cares
For triumph in our mimic wars, the jousts—
For if he's own knight cast him down, he laughs,
Saying, his knights are better men than he—
Yet at this Badon were the fire of God
Fills him: I never saw his like: there lives
No greater leader."

While he uttered this,
Low to her own heart said the lily maid,
"Save your great self, fair lord;" and when he fell
From talk, of was to traits of pleasantry—
Being mirthful he, but in a stately kind—
She still took note that when the living smile
Died from his lips, across him came a cloud
Of melancholy severe, from which again,
Whenever in her hovering to and fro
The lily maid had striven to make him cheer,
There broke a sudden breaking tenderness
Of manners and of nature: and she thought
That all was nature, all, perchance, for her.
And all night long his face before her lived,
As when a painter, poring on a face,
Divinely through all hindrance finds the man
Behind it, and so paints him that his face,
The shape and color of a mind and life,
Lives for his children, ever at its best
And fairest; so the face before her lived,
Dark-splendid, speaking in the silence, full
Of noble things, and held her from her sleep.
Till rathe she rose, half cheated in the thought
She needs must bid farewell to sweet Lavaine.
First, as in fear, stop after step, she stole
Down the long tower stairs, hesitating:
Anon, she heard Sir Lancelot cry in the court,
"This shield, my friend, where is it?" and Lavaine
Past inward, as she came out from the tower.
There to his proud horse Lancelot turned, and smoothed
The glossy shoulder, humming to himself.
Half envious of the flattering hand, she drew
Nearer and stood. He looked, and were amazed
Than if seven men had set upon him, saw
The maiden standing in the dewy light.
He had not dreamed she was so beautiful.
Then came on him a sort of sacred fear,
For silent, though he greeted her, she stood
Kept on his face as if it were a God's.
Suddenly flushed on her a wild desire,
That he should wear her favor at the tilt.
She braved a riotous heart in asking for it.
"Fair lord, whose name I know not,—noble it is,
I well believe, the noblest,—will you wear
My favor at this tourney?" "Nay," said he,
"Fair lady, since I never yet have worn
Favor of any lady in the lists.
Such is my vow, as those who know me know."
"Yes, so," she answered; "then in wearing mine
Needs must be lesser likelihood, noble lord,
That those who know should know you." And he turned
Her counsel up and down within his mind,
And found it true, and answered, "True, my child.
Well I will wear it: fetch it out to me:
What is it?" and she told him, "A red sleeve
Broidered with pearls," and brought it: then he bound
Her token on his helmet, with a smile,
Saying, "I never yet have done so much
For any maiden living;" and the blood
Sprang to her face and filled her with delight;
But left her all the paler, when Lavaine
Returning brought the yet unblazoned shield—
His brothers—which he gave to Lancelot,
Who parted with his own to fair Elaine:
"Do me this grace, my child, to have my shield
In keeping till I come." "A grace to me,"
She answered, "twice to-day. I am your Squire."
Whereat Lavaine said laughing, "Lily maid,
For fear our people call you lily maid
In earnest, let me bring your color back;
Once, twice and thrice: now get you hence to bed:"
So kissed her, and Sir Lancelot his own hand,
And thus they moved away: she stayed a minute,
Then made a sudden step to the gate, and there—
Her bright hair blown about the serious face
Yet rosy-kindled with her brother's kiss—
Paused in the gateway, standing by the shield
In silence, while she watched their arms far-off
Sparkle, until they dipt below the downs.

Then to her tower she climbed, and too[illegible] e shield,
There kept it, and so lived in fantasy.

ELAINE VISITS THE WOUNDED LANCELOT AND NURSES HIM.

Her face was near, and as we kiss the child
That does the task assigned, he kissed her face.
At once she slipt like water to the floor.
"Alas," he said, "your ride has wearied you.
Rest must you have." "No rest for me," she said:
"Nay, for near you, fair lord, I am at rest."
What might she mean by that? his large black eyes,
Yet larger through his leanness, dwelt upon her,
Till all her heart's sad secret blazed itself
In the heart's colors on her simple face;
And Lancelot looked and was perplext in mind,
And being weak in body said no more;
But did not love the color; woman's love,
Save one, he not regarded, and so turned

INTERESTING FROM THE CAPITAL OF MEXICO.

The Excesses of Miramon's Government—Political Movements—The Affair of the Conducta—The Banishment of English Residents—The Death of a French Resident—Probabilities of the War—Feasts and Fairs—Other Losses in Time and Money—The Latest Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, July 2, 1859.

Since the date of my last letter to you, affairs in Mexico have continued in their regular unvarying course of ruin and anarchy. The contending parties in the civil war have been as trifling and inactive as ever, and their leaders have manifested the usual portion of treachery common to their nature, although no positive results have yet taken place. The commerce of the country, in their efforts to relieve the general depression to all moneyed operations, by shipping large sums to both coasts, have been in a state of perpetual anxiety, owing to the bad faith of the administration of the Central faction, aided and supported, in this instance, as they have been always, by the Ministers of France and England. Foreign residents have been submitted to the usual indignities, wrongs and robbery. We have been forced to witness, within the last ten days, the heart-rending spectacle of a Frenchman, the victim of blows and kicks, in the French Legation, and of fever in a Mexican prison, carried from his wife and children to his last long home in the American burying-ground. We have seen our most respectable English residents ordered from their business and their homes and compelled to fly the country; and most melancholy of all, alas! we have yet to endure the shameful prostitution of the power and influence of England and France, through the corrupt acts of the representatives of those two countries. There is good cause for us to feel all the horrors of the most terrible suspense which can be endured by mortals. We see what has happened, and we all see that the times do not indicate a favorable change. Our only hope is in the friendly intervention of some foreign nation, or nations. Sooner or later we must have it, for the civilized world certainly cannot tolerate the sepoyism of Mexico forever. For us who are here, in the midst of these scenes, it is simply a question as to how many more must be sacrificed to the caprice of a jealous, superstitious and demoralized people before civilized nations will understand the true character of the Mexican people, and that treaties and all forms of written compacts are as useless as moral suasion for a raving lunatic.

For the past fortnight we have had an infinity of pastels on hand, but, as yet, not one has come to anything. In the first place, Miramon wished to change his Ministry, but his Ministry would not go out and ... on his ears. This move of Miramon set conspiracies on foot, and for a time an open pronunciamento was expected. Miramon, in retaliation, boasted that he would floor his party if they attempted to displace him, by going over, bag and baggage to the Constitutionalists. He was in correspondence with Juarez, and it is believed Juarez made him some overtures. Be this as it may, the opponents of Miramon are more wary, and have been discussing the propriety of coming out with a plan more liberal than that of the Constitutionalists themselves—a thing not difficult on paper, but I believe Gabriac has yet enough of influence to convince the clergy that France will intervene here, and that they had better hold on until the Italian question is settled, when Mexico will assuredly be taken up. So matters stand now. Zuloaga is at the head of the clergy ultra faction in this capital, and Marquez, the butcher of Tacubaya, leads off in the interior. Marquez has now some six or seven thousand men under his orders, and is the strongest man in the field on either side. He has the support of Padre Miranda, and Manuel Doblado, the traitor to all parties, is now with him at Guadalajara, endeavoring to make a bargain to turn over certain influences he has with the Constitutionalists in the Bajio. A large amount of money, dispatched from Guanajuato for Miramon, is in the hands of Marquez, and he finds reasons to keep it intact, doubtless to play the game of Iturbide, when he stole the Manila conducta at Iguala, and made the plan which bears the name o that village. It will not be wonderful if Marquez imitates the great liberator, and distributes the money of foreign merchants amongst his hungry troops. We may expect everything bad, and cannot reasonably wonder at anything that may happen after what we have seen. We have no protection, but plenty of treaties. What good treaties are the reader may judge from the assassinations of Tacubaya, the imprisonment of foreigners for months without trial, the robberies, the banishments, &c., &c. Does my reader suspect that existing treaties, made by Mexico with France, England and the United States do not cover these cases? They are covered and provided against by the most sacred pledges of faith which it is possible for one nation to make with another. But then, the reader will say, Mexico is not alone to blame. That is very true: for the American resident in Mexico has as good a right to claim the protection of his Government for violation of treaties as the citizen at home has to call for the aid of the police when he is set upon at night by robbers or assassins. The obligation of nations to enforce respect for treaties is unquestionable; but in Mexico who does it? Not one of the great nations whose citizens have been robbed, banished, imprisoned and murdered, without trial or even identification, has attempted to redress these wrongs, except by paper missiles. These are, very consistently with the national character, laughed at. A case of this kind is now on hand. Mr. McLane has addressed to the clergy Government a dispatch in relation to the assassinations at Tacubaya and the insult offered to the United States by the dismissal of the United States Consuls. Speaking of the assassinations, Mr. McLane says: "So far as citizens of the United States have been the victims of these violations of natural rights and *treaty* stipulations, they will be held in remembrance, and redress will be demanded and ultimately obtained therefor." This dispatch has now been in the Palace for a fortnight, but no answer comes. They laugh at it, and, in the name of common sense, why not? They know it is buncombe. If the United States wishes to protect its citizens in Mexico, there is only one way. Throw away pens and inkstands, and make the paper up into cartridges.

On the 22d ult., we received particulars of the treachery and bad faith of the clergy faction with regard to the conducta destined for Vera Cruz. This conducta was advertised for Vera Cruz, and all the duties paid here by shippers—even the unjust and unlawful duties of exportation. The Ministers of England and France did not protest against this exaction, as they should have done. The commerce paid it, because they were anxious to relieve their correspondents in Vera Cruz. The conducta left this city under the most solemn assurances from the clergy faction that it was to be given over to the Constitutional forces beyond Jalapa; but no sooner was it on the road than the Ministers of England and France commenced intriguing with the clergy to get the conducta shipped on an English man-of-war from Mocambo. Otway promptly wrote to Capt. Aldham, advising him to prepare for the reception of the conducta. This done, the Government of the clergy ordered Gen. Robles to take the *conducta* to Mocambo. Robles started from Jalapa for Mocambo, but apparently with the intention of surrendering the *conducta* to Gen. Paz, of the Constitutional forces, who was waiting at Puente Nacional. Gen. Paz, not suspecting any bad faith, prepared to receive Robles in a friendly manner. His surprise must have been, therefore, very great when the guns of Robles opened on his little camp. A scene of the utmost confusion ensued, and *the conducta was temporarily abandoned*. So soon as this infamous trick was made public in Vera Cruz the wildest confusion ensued. The merchants were in open rebellion, and the British and French Consuls nobly came forward to aid the cause of right, and oppose the dirty trickery of their Ministers in Mexico. Mr. Giffard, the British Consul, took an active part in protecting the commerce, and deserves great credit for the fearless manner in which he has discharged his duty. Mr. G. at once prepared to dispatch an extraordinary for this city with the protests of the commerce of Vera Cruz. The extraordinary arrived on the 23d, and was replied to on the 24th. At first both Gabriac and Otway tried to defend their work, but the storm was too much for them. They did not however protest against further efforts to take the *conducta* to Mocambo, but simply used their friendly influence, which, in opposition to the clergy, is nothing. The *conducta* in the meantime was delivered over to the British and French Consuls, after Robles had stolen from it some $80,000. It arrived in Vera Cruz before the dispatches of Otway and Gabriac reached that place; therefore the credit of saving the *conducta* from utter pillage belongs to the British and French Consuls of Vera Cruz, and the stigma of its partial robbery belongs to the British and French Ministers in this capital—*suum cuique*. This *conducta* business is a most infamous affair, and if there were no other causes (but God knows there are many more) for the recall and degradation of the British and French Ministers, this one should be sufficient. Can England and France sustain such men? *Nous verrons.*

The banishment of English residents for signing an address to their Minister has been made effective. Several are to leave in a few days, and one, Jno. Potts, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected residents, has already gone. In these cases Mr. Otway has acted with a degree of maliciousness entirely incompatible with the lowest type of English character. He has throughout, taken part against his countrymen. He has steadily counseled with the clergy, and endeavored to bring his countrymen to make a cringing apology for having made use of a right belonging to every Englishman *since the signing of the* Magna Charta. The English residents very creditably and nobly pitched this apology to the dogs, and advised Otway that it did not suit them as Englishmen. Otway grew black with rage at this dignified reply, and hence the Englishmen have to go. Is not this too bad—too infamous?

The death of M. Pommer is one of our truly melancholy proofs of the sad state in which we live. Pommer was a poor French broker with a large family. Like all educated men he talked intelligently. He was, therefore, thrown in prison, like thousands of others in Mexico. On his liberation he called at the French Legation to represent the unjustness of the punishment he had suffered. He was kicked out of the Legation, and on that account challenged the Secretary. The challenge was declined. A few days after he met the Secretary of the French Legation in the palace. They promptly came to blows, and poor Pommer was picked up more dead than alive by the police, who carried him to the Acordada—to the prison quarters of the chain-gang—while the Secretary of the French Legation walks away without molestation. Notwithstanding typhus fever was raging in the Acordada, Pommer was left there until nearly dead, and would have died there had not a noble-hearted gentleman listened to the prayers of the distressed wife, and procured his liberation. The wife had prayed in vain to Gabriac, but the malicious demon sent the poor heart-broken creature from his Legation in quite as brutal a manner as he had the dying husband. Poor Pommer came out of prison and died in a few days after. He was buried in the American burying-ground, and over his grave one of his fellow-countrymen gave a discourse that opened the flood-gates of the hearts of all present. Thus ended Henry Pommer, a victim of the times in Mexico. His wife and children are objects of charity, and so deep is the feeling, that $2,000 have already been raised for them.

The reports from the interior are again of some interest to those who have a taste for political changes. Marquez is a card in one quarter, and by the dispatches received last night from Guanajuato it would appear that the Constitutionalists are likely very soon to occupy that place. What their movements may be thereafter no one knows; but it is very certain that they will not take the capital. That must be left until Miramon starts on his Fall campaign to Vera Cruz, when it is more than probable the *flamingoes* (the Liberals) will again appear in great strength before this city—*provided always, a pastel* is not thoroughly cooked up between the parties in the meantime. There is little chance of this at the present time and it is, in truth, impossible to make a thorough *pastel* in Mexico, unless we have a strong seasoning of foreign bayonets. Those who know anything of the interior of Mexico will fully understand the force of this. It is *utter folly*—as I have said to you for the last three years—to hope for any good from Mexico unless we have foreign intervention.

In the United States and Great Britain there are fifty-three days for rest and religious worship; three acknowledged holidays, and from one to three fair days, in the year. Supposing the laboring population improve all these days, they still have at least three hundred and six days for their usual pursuit of wealth and happiness.

In all Catholic countries the days for religious worship are more numerous, but in no one of these countries are there so many days set aside for *nominal* religious service as in Mexico. Independent of the fifty-two Sabbaths, we have here from forty to fifty days more declared fast days by order of the Church, or by order of the Government, on which days, if business be not prohibited by law it is discountenanced by the disposition of the people to enjoy a holiday rather than work. No matter how solemn the ceremony may be declared, it is not thought at all improper to go to bull and cock fights on all holy festival days, except during the Holy Week, when carriages are prohibited from passing in the streets in order that the religious services in the churches and the private devotions in the houses may not be disturbed. But even this strict rule of the Church fails to keep people from enjoying their tastes. How much extra worship is done and performed during Holy Week I shall not pretend to say; but it is very certain that private gaming tables during that period do an extra business, and the majority of the young and fashionable people only pray for the conclusion of Lent. It is also very certain that during Holy Week business is paralysed as during the other feast days of the year.

Besides the sacred feasts, we have gaming feasts and public fairs, as well as profane feast days, kept up in honor of the nation's independence, and in commemoration of victories gained over the North Americans (Yankees.) Although the American reader may not be able to understand these days, they nevertheless exist. The battles of Angostura and Churubusco are to this day claimed as victories by the Mexicans. But altogether—independent of the fairs, which do not now exist, owing to the general anarchy—there are over one hundred days set aside for gambling, praying, cock-fighting, religious processions, bull-fighting, bull-tailing, masked balls, theatres, and all other species of recreation and debauchery. On gambling and national feast days, few think of devotional services; but on all religious feast days, Sundays included, except during Holy Week, all manner of amusements are publicly attended by all classes of people of both sexes.

The tax laid upon the time and energies of the nation by these feasts amounts to about one-third of the best force of the country, which under Puritanic rules would be devoted to the accumulation of private wealth and increasing the public revenues. Besides, the apparent loss occasioned by the great number of Mexican feast days, there is a loss to the nation of still graver importance, which is to be found in the demoralization of the people. It is a notorious fact that on Sundays and the other feast days the consumption of spirituous liquors is from forty to fifty times greater than on laboring days. The consequence of this extra consumption of spirituous liquors is to be found in the squalid misery and prostitution of the lower classes. Some reason that these things would be under all circumstances. To let such people keep their false promises, we have still more forcible examples of the evil effects of Roman Catholic feast days, in the extra number of assassinations and imprisonments for drunkenness and murder on those days. Sundays and other feast days produce on an average the year through from five to seven murders each! How many imprisonments it is difficult to say But I am very safe in asserting that each feast day in the Mexican calendar will show a greater number of killed and prisoners—in the City of Mexico alone—than the average run of *pronunciamentos* and battles of the country!

The gambling feasts are the most popular with all classes of people. The feast of San Augustin, which takes place every year at the village of San Augustin, twelve miles from this city, is the most popular of its kind. It usually lasts three days, but this year it has been lengthened to eight, owing to the patronage given it by the President and his Cabinet. A private bank of some $50,000 was established for their especial benefit, at which no one was admitted except the *first people* of the country and the President and his Cabinet! There were some twenty or thirty more banks, with about the same or smaller capitals. This feast has just come to a close, and but few cases of success are reported, and those of persons who could well afford to lose. The place was filled with people from this city all the time of the feast, and the losers, as is always the case, have been employes and other persons, whose limited means render their bad luck a serious blow to their personal comforts, and many of them will have heated heads for a month to come

Taken all together, the feasts of Mexico are a great and destroying curse to the country. They feed the vilest passions of a weak people, and do no good to society or individuals. The religious feasts give occasion for more debauchery than religious worship; and all the other feasts are bad, without having a single redeeming quality. Until they are stopped, one and all, excepting the Sabbath, Mexico will be just what she is—a weak, demoralized and decaying nation.

Independent of the feast days we have had in the last twelve months, this city has been in a state of siege four different times, and thereby been under martial law for upwards of forty days. During that period business has been paralyzed, and most kinds of industry abandoned. What has happened in Mexico has been more or less the case in all the other cities of the country. This city has escaped better than most other places; but if we take it as an example the case is sufficiently strong to illustrate the destroying effects of civil war. If we add these forty days to those which the people throw away of their own free will and consent, we will see that in the last year more than one-half of the time has been lost. Were it not for the genial climate and prolific soil of Mexico, it would not be difficult to describe our present position. But nature has done so much for us that if the people will only work one day in the week abundance to sustain life is obtained. Supposing any one of the New-England States were to turn profligate and suspend all business for one-half of the year, what would be the result? Not a biped or quadruped would see the end of the second Winter.

By a statement just published here, which I do not consider exaggerated, it appears that the legitimate forces of the Constitutional Party have spent over $31,000,000 in the present civil war up to the close of the first seventeen months. This amount does not cover the seizures made by various chiefs who rob and plunder in the name of the Constitution. If we fix the legitimate expenditures of the Constitutionalists at over thirty-one millions, we are forced by self-evident facts to set down the actual expenditures of the Clergy-military faction at double that amount, which will make, as the figures go, $62,000,000. Nor will this sum include the robberies perpetrated in the name of "Religion y Fueros." The legitimate expenses of the military of other parties for the first seventeen months of the present civil war is, therefore, about $94,000,000. *In order* that any reader may understand why the Clergy faction have spent at least double the amount of the Constitutionalists, I will here explain that the forces of the clergy are paid regularly and more than the forces of the Constitutionalists. The Clergy can only keep themselves up by regular and large disbursements of money, while love of adventure, to call it no worse, the sympathies of the masses, &c., all contribute to sustain the Constitutional cause. Besides, the Clergy have spent millions in bringing foreign Ministers, and in bribing leading officers of the Constitutional Party. The late defeat of the Constitutionalists at Tacubaya, and the present conduct of the British and French Ministers are proof to close observers of the truth of what I say. If the fact was not patent to the world already I might fill your columns with incontestible proofs. Here the matter is as patent as the town pump, or, rather, for us, Montezuma's watch, and the repeated attacks of both Otway and Gabriac upon the people of Vera Cruz; the refusal of Mr. Otway to act humanly (not humanely) in the case of the assassinations of Tacubaya; his refusal to protect Americans; his turning his back upon Englishmen in the present banishment cases; and, in fact, all of his acts in common with the clergy and the French Minister, only prove, if they prove anything, that he is paid. He is not a bad man, as has been charitably argued in his favor. That is not his character. There is too much method in all his doings to admit of that apology. Besides, he is a diplomat of thirty years' standing, and boasts of it. As for Gabriac, positive proofs exist against him, and certain drafts in favor of Otway only admit of the explanation that they were acquired for certain services done and performed. Certain it is, the clergy have spent a deal of money in bribery and corruption, besides the enormous sums lavished upon the army; and to place their expenditures at simply double those of the Constitutionalists is to make a very reasonable estimate, supposing we throw bribes entirely out of the question.

Ninety-three to ninety-four millions of dollars is, therefore, the sum the legitimate contending forces have cost the the nation in the space of seventeen months. That amount is a positive certainty. We have now got to estimate for robberies, haciendas abandoned, mines unworked and poorly worked, towns and villages deserted, the destruction of property by sieges and bombardment, the paralyzation of commerce, and the enlistment of some forty to fifty thousand people, most of whom before were honest laborers. If we cast up the cost of all this we will find that the expenses of the legitimate forces of both parties is a comparative trifle.

Although national ruin, if this state of things continues, is as plain as the nose on a man's face, no one of the native population sees it; Juarez does not see it; Ocampo does not see it; and no one of the clergy faction sees it. This much I can say for the clergy faction—they are disposed to take in foreign aid, provided it comes from Europe. As partisans they are right. But what say the Constitutionalists? "Let us continue the struggle." If the Government of the United States, after recognizing Juarez, puts up with all of this nonsense, the result is certain. We shall see Mexico the most degraded of all the Americas, and finally tumble to pieces through its own rottenness.

Mexico, Tuesday, July 5, 1859.

Since the 2d we have had no event worthy special note, further than the agitation regarding the intentions of the United States upon Mexico. This topic now engages all classes of people, and the Clergy faction are unusually bitter in denouncing American policy as something to enslave Mexican males, degrade Mexican females, turn the nation into one of heretics, and destroy the ancient language and manners and customs. The remonstrance of Mr. McLane to Mr. Robilla, about the assassinations at Tacubaya, and the insults to United States Consuls, has not by any means improved the security or social position heretofore suffered to American residents. It is clear the bitterest feelings are being aroused, and it may not be wondered at if these feelings find vent in some malicious acts against American residents.

The approval of Mr. Otway's course in refusing to give protection to American residents is accepted by the Clergy as proof that England will sustain their Government in opposition to the policy of the United States. It certainly does appear as if the Clergy were correct, and it, therefore, becomes the duty of the American Government to understand this point fully and satisfactorily at once. It is not to be credited that England goes with Spain and France in the Mexican question until we have positive proof of the fact; but we must suspect her of wishing to do so until she withdraws Mr. Otway, and leaves in charge of her affairs here or in Vera Cruz some one who is known not to be a Spaniard in all his sympathies and interests.

We have no advices from the interior of special interest. Gen. Marquez is reported to have pronounced at Guadalajara, but this is not credited. The report is, most likely, untrue.

In this city the police are making arrests of persons who have been playing the Liberal game with Miramon. The printers of clandestine sheets have been thrown into prison, and two of them severely flogged, to make them confess the names of parties as yet at large and unknown. This is a fair specimen of the inquisition, and we may hear more of it if the Clergy again get full control of Miramon.

Condition of Mexico—Necessity of an American Element.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mexico, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

The intrigues of France, Spain and Rome are for the time checked by the conflagration in Europe, and this country is left to the disposal of those companies of adventurers who, under different titles, are preparing to take up permanent quarters in Mexico in the name of manifest destiny. France removed from the scene, it is not to be expected that any obstruction will be opposed to the schemes of filibusters unless from the United States. England will not, single-handed, attempt to do anything here. The acts which have lately been perpetrated at Vera Cruz and in this capital, in her name, arise from the weakness and venality of her representative, and not from any adopted line of policy. We may be sure that the Government of Great Britain will not long delay in satisfying the world of this, and we shall, therefore, be left to the mercy of private speculators through the weakness of the Federal Government at Washington, or be forced to applaud the decision of, that Government in intervening in the affairs of Mexico and preventing the anarchy which exists, and the still greater anarchy and confusion which must inevitably follow the invasion of this country by armed bands of settlers. The Arizona Emigration Society, and the many other greater and smaller associations which exist in the United States, whose special objects are the invasion of Mexico, show there is a general speculative feeling looking toward this country. The anarchy which has reigned over the whole territory for a year and a half, and the recent outbursts of fanaticism and cruelty in which the clergy faction have indulged, cannot fail to arouse the deepest feelings of indignation throughout the whole of the United States, and convince our people that the time has fully arrived when we have a sacred duty to perform to delay which must bring upon us the just censure of future ages. Unless the Government at Washington acts promptly and decisively upon the feeling of the nation, private expeditions for a time must do the public service, melancholy as may be the results for those who engage in them, and for Mexico, and damning as these results may be to the Government whose weakness has permitted public opinion to burst forth in the arming and equipping of private expeditions against the intolerant fanaticism of the Church of Mexico, and the barbarity and demoralization of her military chiefs. The fever for revenge upon the authors of the recent atrocities at Tacubaya and elsewhere, must spread in the United States, until the blood of Drs. Duval, Howard, Lemon, and their fellow physicians, and the blood of the many other non-combatants have been atoned for. This fever is already high, and will unquestionably give impulse to the preparations already made, if the American Government does not do promptly the work that sooner or later must be done, and intervene to stop the headlong race to ruin of this unhappy country. A system of Government like that of the United States, founded upon individual liberty, is bound to represent, not only every power and faculty, but every natural and healthy impulse of the people who sustain it; for what care we for our Presidents, but as they represent, or ought to represent the mind and feelings of the nation? What have we to expect of them, if not an indication of every crisis, the line to be pursued and the forces to be applied?

It has heretofore been the policy of the Democratic Party to extend the boundaries of the American Union by every lawful and fair means. It has also been the policy of that Party to aid the establishment and growth of liberal institutions in the Spanish-American Republics. But notwithstanding this traditional policy, our present Administration has so far not acted for either the extension of our borders, or in aid of liberal institutions in Mexico. The recognition of a retrograde government in this capital, while a liberal and constitutional government existed in this country by our late Minister Forsyth, and the confirmation given to his acts by Mr. Buchanan, were singularly opposed to the traditional policy of the Democratic Party. The withdrawal of the recognition of the United States from the retrograde faction, the dismissal of Judge Forsyth, and the recognition of the Constitutional Government after Mexico had suffered sixteen months of anarchy through the imprudent haste of the American Minister and the want of capacity in the Cabinet at Washington, are acts that poorly atone to Mexico for the wrongs done, and cannot be satisfactory to the people of the United States, who are so deeply interested in the honor and wise and just administration of our Government.

We have recognized the Constitutional Government, but still the arms of the Administration are at rest. Do people in the United States indulge the absurd notion that "moral aid" from one party or the other to the civil strife in Mexico is going to settle the war and relieve the country from anarchy? If they do they are very much mistaken. Had a "moral" opposition been offered from the first to the ambitious designs of the Clergy, the result might have been satisfactory. But now, after all the worst passions have been aroused and settled on the country, it is impossible for anything but force to undo the mischief perpetrated by our Government, through its representative, at the commencement of the struggle. So far, the recognition of Juarez as President of Mexico, by the United States, has acted upon the great mass of Mexicans unfavorably. It has afforded the priests another proof of their oft repeated absurdity, that the United States wish to take the whole country and make slaves of the people. The proof of the unfavorable effect of the recognition of Juarez upon the Mexicans is to be found in the melancholy fact that from that time the Clergy have gained ground in all directions, while the Constitutionalists have not gained a single advantage in any quarter. So much for "moral aid" to the Constitutional cause. What have been the effects of the recognition of Juarez upon Americans and American interests in Mexico? Firstly, we may point to the brutal execution of several Americans without trial, and then turn to the less shocking acts of the Clergy against individuals and our country. The Secretary of State of the Clergy Government has cast us off from all lawful appeal to the country; our consuls have been disgraced, their offices closed, and they ordered out of the country; and our national character assailed in the most shameful manner in a circular addressed by said Secretary of State "to all *civilized* nations!" These are the first fruits of the "moral aid" we have given to a weak and imbecile party, lawfully fighting against a faction armed with the most powerful of all weapons—religious fanaticism—cunningly supported by France, and, till now, stupidly aided by England. Have we any hopes that our "moral aid" can do any good in the future? For one, I say *none*. The country is now too far gone. The medicine we should have given to the patient at first is now wholly worthless for the case. It has so far operated badly, and if not followed by *effectual* aid, our quackery will avail only to hurry the victim off, and carry with him many more who should be the first objects of the solicitude of our Government and fellow-countrymen who are removed from the dangers of these distressing scenes. We cannot reason of the Mexicans as we do of ourselves. With us we are better in a long struggle. With the Mexicans it is quite the contrary. It was so with them in the war of independence—which was concluded favorably to them by accident and treachery after they were completely defeated and broken up. It has been so with them in all their struggles since for a pure, democratic form of government, and I venture to say, will be so to the end, unless they receive the aid of foreign officers and foreign men. The fanaticism of the country is a permanent thing, while all the dreams of democratic institutions are of the French school, never enjoyed for any time anywhere, and are transient.

The little hold the Constitutional cause has upon the country is to be seen in the demoralization of the great majority of the chiefs who are now nominally fighting for it. It is a fact that nearly every Liberal or Constitutional chief now opposing the Clergy between this city and Vera Cruz is a professional bandit and they only cry for the Constitution to give their acts of rapine and robbery the color of "raising resources to carry on the war." The same may be said of many in the interior of the country; and should the Constitutional Government get possession of this capital to-morrow, these men would be found at their present work and shouting lustily for the Clergy. Most of them were doing so in the happy days of Comonfort. They recognize no superiors, fight on their own account, are just what they are—nothing more or less than bandits. They are now stronger than the legitimate forces of either party, and therefore their influence given to a revolution will always make it successful in keeping the country in anarchy. They never fight when they can avoid it, but always display their valor in pouncing upon defenceless villages and in robbing merchandise trains and travelers.

Neither party can subdue the other completely, no matter if it have the "moral aid" of all Christendom, unless with some more effective support. The Clergy Party can not hope for this. The Constitutionalists can. Their course elicits the sympathies of our race, and if they ask for aid they will get it. I consider that period is not distant when some of the Constitutional chiefs will adopt this expedient—no matter how much Juarez and *his* Secretary of State may kick against it. Then will be the time for the many societies, companies, &c., in the United States to step in. But what class of men will they bring with them? Good enough, I grant you, to diminish the present small population of Mexico, but very bad materials to make up a new country with. We should take example by Nicaragua. That has given us enough professional fillibusters for half a century; but they are not the men to lay the groundwork for a peaceable and prosperous society, and they certainly are not the kind of people to fulfill the proper destiny of the United States. It should be study of the United States to give Mexico peace, secure her good laws for the encouragement of *peaceful* immigration, and five years from now we would ask no favors, and would be able to return many for the kindness shown us in the hour of need. This is possible and can be done, but not through any "moral" means. Force must be applied. We have now the opportunity to do it. France has her hands full, England does not oppose; and is it not better that we do it than submit to the utter failure that awaits us if we rely on our "moral aid" nostrum having any effect?

AN AMERICAN SETTLER IN MEXICO.

Wheat Crop in the Genesee Country.—Although not so injurious as first reported, the frost affected the wheat crop very materially in many portions of the Genesee country, reducing the aggregate yield at least fifty per cent. But it would seem that the misfortune has not been without a compensating benefit. The midge or weevil, which for several years past proved so destructive in that region, has disappeared. Last year the insect in question did immense mischief; this season its ravages are nowhere seen. The farmers attribute this *fortunate* riddance to the frost, how truly we are unable to determine. *Post hoc propter hoc* may not be correct logic, but is certainly a very good popular form of deduction. It need occasion no surprise, therefore, that the extinction of the midge should be attributed to the cause referred to. Strong hopes are indulged by the farmers that the Genesee country will regain its lost renown as a wheat-producing district; and should such prove to be the case, the frost of 1859 will long be remembered by them as a blessing. As an indication of the hopes excited, we notice a premium of $100 offered for the best ten acres of wheat to be grown in this State during the ensuing year, offered by the Editor of the *Rural New-Yorker*, Mr. D. D. T. Moore, of Rochester, the quantity and quality to be judged of by M Moore himself, in conjunction with Gen. Rawson Harmon, of Monroe County; the Hon. T. C. Peters, of Genesee County; John Johnston, Esq., Seneca County, and the Hon. Geddes Geddes, of Onondago County. Until the advent of the midge no portion of the United States produced finer wheat than the western part of this State. The reputation of Genessee flour was indeed proverbial. But since that fatal insect appeared beyond the Cayuga Lake, the reputation of Genesee wheat has been under a cloud. Whether that cloud is to be removed, another year will doubtless determine.

Free Lodging-house for Destitute Children in Toronto.—A very excellent movement is a foot in the City of Toronto, for the establishment of free lodging-houses for destitute children. The *Globe* says:

"The ladies of our city have charitably set themselves to work to provide some means of reclaiming from disorderly habits the numerous class of vagrant boys, of whom so many are met with in our streets and who are altogether out of the reach of our school system. A letter has been addressed to the Mayor, the chief object of which is to open a lodging-house for young boys who may be destitute of proper guardianship. We heartily commend the subject to general attention and support, and would suggest that among our public buildings now about to be vacated, some one might be found which would answer the purpose of an asylum of the kind."

The petition to the Mayor says:

"The undersigned will, on their part, use their utmost endeavors to raise the funds necessary for initiating, and will also give all the assistance in their power to ensure its being successfully carried out. While upon this subject, the undersigned call attention to the want of sufficient authority in the magistracy to remove young children from the charge of vicious and drunken parents while yet innocent, instead of waiting until they commit some offence against the law, and would urge the need which every day makes more apparent, of requesting the Legislature to effect a change in this particular, being assured that in morals as well as in physics, the adage that 'prevention is better than cure' is equally true."

A Democratic View of the Naturalization Question.

From the Washington States.

We would save the Democracy from harm—we would save it from severe animadversions—by cautioning it in time to beware of the dangers which will beset it in the construction of a platform.

We think we perceive, quite distinctly, that an effort, and perhaps a successful one, will be made at Charleston to introduce into the proceedings of the Convention a resolution that the Government of the United States is obligated to protect naturalized citizens upon visiting their native land, against any claim which may exist for the non-performance of the military duty to which they were born.

Such a doctrine France, Prussia, Austria, and the smaller German States would resist at the expense, if necessary, of interminable war. It would strike at the foundation of their system, as it would assuredly strike, when resisted, at the *foundation of our own*.

What would be the reply of France were this Government to demand the release of a naturalized citizen, who owed her military duty, and was found within her jurisdiction? Something like this: "If you question the justice of my claim to his services, or dispute my authority to impose conditions upon every male citizen born within the Empire, come and take him." Is there one Senator or one Representative in Congress so crazy as to entertain the notion for a moment that the country is prepared to go to war for his rescue? The whole civilized world would be against us in such a contest.

Let the Charleston Convention save the Democracy the humiliation of placing it on such an inglorious footing. The Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Polk, by one of its resolutions made that Party the laughing-stock of enlightened mankind, when it solemnly resolved "that our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable." It notoriously broke right down in the final settlement of the question, and was glad enough to lop off five degrees of its pretensions and give up the whole of Vancouver and, we still add, it acted statesmanlike in so doing.

This naturalization question is a war question in disguise, and such a war question as never was raised. If our Government undertakes to act upon the opinion of the Attorney-General. That opinion, with all respect to its author, is the most erroneous one, we will venture to assert, that ever emanated from the pen of a Cabinet officer. It would answer for the hustings, where there were no faithful reporters, but it is immeasurably below anything in the shape of a grave State paper that has ever been presented to a reading public. It may be all very well for Mr. Botts, the author of the doctrine, and other politicians, to let their unrestrained patriotism manifest itself, to the masses in vehement support even of a bad cause, but high functionaries have to deal with substantial facts as they find them, instead of suffering calm investigation to be influenced by outside, excited passion. We say this much, "more in sorrow than in anger." We shall pay our respects to it, however, before many weeks elapse, in a more formal manner.

In the mean time, we should like to see a little more interest manifested by the Administration in behalf of native citizens who have been arrested, and imprisoned, and otherwise wronged in foreign countries. Some of our countrymen have been so neglected as to wear away a miserable existence in the jails of one petty Government or another on this continent, without hearing a word of condolence from home, let alone a promise of rescue. The rights of native citizens engaged in legitimate pursuits, have been from time to time trampled on with impunity, and yet there is no outstretched governmental arm to protect them. The President says that he is without power to act in the premises, and Congress replies that it has no authority at its disposal to bestow upon him, and thus the citizen is the victim of neglect by his Government.

But let a naturalized citizen complain that he has been made to observe law in his native country, which existed before he emigrated from it, and with which he did not comply prior to so doing, and politicians are chock full and overflowing with patriotic ardor for instantaneous redress. If this be not dropping the substance to pursue a shadow, we should like to be informed what constitutes such inconsiderateness?

It is in the power of every foreigner, quitting France or Prussia, to obtain, for a stipulated amount, a release from the military service to which he is born. In many instances, it is quite certain, that emigrants are not in a condition to advance a sufficient sum for the purpose, and they accordingly go off without it, but the debt is never cancelled, and if they afterwards place themselves within the pale of the law, by which it can be coerced, they have no alternative but to yield to its operations.

In Prussia, there are, for instance, two brothers—Esau and Jacob—born alike to military duty. Esau emigrates to America. Jacob remains at home, and duly performs military service. Esau, yearning for his native land, after a lapse of many years, returns to make it his durable abode, with his naturalization papers in one pocket, and his other well lined with maturing drafts—the result of his prosperous earnings. The proper functionary, advised of his arrival, approaches him upon the subject of the unperformed military duty. "I am an American citizen," is his reply. "Yes, I will admit that," is the answer, "but you were a Prussian subject before you were an American citizen, and you have evaded the requirements of an undeviatingly executed law of the realm, with which your brother Jacob has complied. The claim of his Majesty against you availed nothing while you kept beyond the bounds of his Kingdom, but your presence renders it operative, and the morality of the army, in which Prussia has her security, demands its enforcement."

In such a case, every intelligent and candid reader will admit that it would require an immense stretch of the imagination to find an ample justification for the United States to declare a war against Prussia. Yet this supposed case covers the whole ground.

He is no friend to naturalized citizens who is stirring them up to use all the influence that they can command, as a class, to precipitate the Union into hostilities with a foreign nation upon a question in which the ablest international lawyers and publicists that this country ever produced, could not find so much as the shadow of right on our side. If an attempt is made to carry out the doctrine with such a power as France or Prussia, war is inevitable. But there is nothing more certain than that it will not be carried out, nor attempted to be carried out, and in its failure new mischief may be hatched that will affect harmfully the great body of retiring, well-intentioned naturalized foreigners in our land, who come here to stay—not to make a convenience of the United States for ulterior selfish purposes. We may add that we yield to none in our appreciation of such.

The Wounded in Italy—Effects of the New Projectiles.

From the London Medical Times.

M. Armand, of the Fourth French Army Corps, writes as follows:

"The battle fought on the Ticino was hotly contested on both sides, and attended with great losses. Everything in our department was organized for acting *cito, citissime*, conformably to the urgency of the circumstances and the injunction of Inspector Baron Larrey: 'Proceed direct to the bridge, dress the wounded as rapidly as possible, so as to put them in a condition to be evacuated on the Hospitals, and do not lose time in great operations, which may be deferred.' Most of the injuries of the head only required simple dressings, for the reason that those which penetrated were usually fatal on the spot. Those of the face were accompanied by the most frightful injury, without affecting the intellectual faculties; the patients themselves, indeed, coming to have their wounds dressed. Wounds of the neck were also usually immediately fatal or comparatively slight. One of the prisoners had received a wound in the mouth with a sabre-bayonet, which glanced off at the side of the jaw, and came out at the lateral and upper part of the neck. There was hardly any loss of blood, and a simple suture at the commissure of the lips, and a bandage were all that were required. Injuries of the upper extremities almost always, whatever their amount, allowed of the wounded repairing soon to the ambulances. Penetrating wounds of the chest and abdomen, usually so fatal, allowed in several instances their victims to survive for some time—usually to die, however, on their road to, or soon after their arrival at, the Hospital. In some cases, however, vigorous reparative power of the economy, and a free use of antiphlogistic means enabled recovery to take place. Injuries to the lower extremities were numerous, and the fractures were often comminuted. The rule was here, as in other cases, to extract accessible foreign bodies, arrest hemorrhage, and so to put up the part as to enable the patient to be carried to the hospital, where the question of amputation would have to be decided. The military surgeon is thus compelled to resort to much temporizing surgery; and, for our part, we scarce know the case calling for immediate amputation on the field, except when some large projectile has carried away a limb with irremediable laceration. In such a case, even, the amputation need be immediate only when there is, which is rarely the case, dangerous hemorrhage; for in this case it is preferable to amputate, and tie the vessels regularly, than to apply a temporary ligature to the wounded vessel. When the amount of general stupor is such as to lead to the fear of fatal syncope during the operation, a provisional dressing only should be applied. As we too often saw in the Crimea, whatever we do under these circumstances, if the part injured be the leg, and still more the thigh, we shall rarely save life.

The armies now engaged both use the new firearms, the balls of which deviate far less after striking an object than the old spherical balls. We must, therefore, expect a larger proportion of comminuted fractures. Hollow and explosive projectiles being also proportionally more employed, the artillery fighting has become more murderous. Altogether we have, therefore, to expect a greater proportion of fatal cases among the wounded than heretofore.

After we had disencumbered our ambulances, we carefully explored the field of battle, both to remove any wounded that still might have been left, and to direct the interments. There were but few French still wanting succor, but a great number of wounded Austrians had been abandoned. The proof of the precipitancy of the retreat, or rather flight, of the enemy was the large number of wounded officers they left behind, without any provision for their treatment.

While traversing the battle-field of Magenta, the saying which had formerly been current with respect to Russian soldiers, that they must not only be killed but thrown down, was brought to mind. A great number of the killed, in fact, retained in part the attitude they were in on receiving their death blow. Those who had died from injuries of the head usually fell with their face to the ground, and with complete resolution of the limbs. In those wounded in the heart, death, though rapid, is not so instantaneous that some attitude cannot be taken. A Zouave so struck had fallen on his musket, which he held in the position of a bayonet charge, his energetic face projected forwards, with the menacing attitude of a dead lion. Not far off, as a contrast, lay an Austrian who had died of hemorrhage; and in his agony he had taken the attitude of supplicating Heaven—his face turned upwards, and his two hands joined with fingers firmly interlaced. A Hungarian hussar killed at the same time as his horse, both being shot through the head, remained in his saddle, carrying the sabre forwards as during a charge. Some of the Austrian officers found among the slain exhibited a distinguished physiognomy, and were dressed with exquisite, almost affected neatness and cleanliness—their features, very different from those of most of the soldiers, seeming to bespeak courage and intelligence. Such were some of the impressions made upon us while traversing the field of battle, giving rise to painful emotions, little calculated to dissipate those produced by still more dreadful scenes within the ambulances, ... kind. Physical fatigue is great indeed, but so also is the moral exhaustion of the surgeon; and great is the error of those who think his heart is hard, and that his impassibility is the result of indifference.

In our ambulances, calmness and resignation distinguished the wounded. To their honor be it told, the soldiers with severe and often fatal wounds restrained their complaints, and patiently awaited their turn. Groans and murmurs were rarely heard. The stoicism of courage, proof to its wounds, was the general rule. The railway to Milan, which the enemy had not time to destroy, was of immense service in transporting the wounded to the hospitals of that city."

Confessions of a Counterfeiter and Murderer.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Bedford, Trimble County, (Ky.,) July 18, 1859.

I spent a large part of yesterday in our jail here, conversing with those four persons who are there imprisoned, charged with those high crimes which have caused great excitement not only here, but in the surrounding counties in Indiana and this State. In the course of that conversation, Taylor Robards related to me his confession, with full consent to publish the same. You will remember that the parties are Taylor Robards, who was tried and acquitted of the murder of Wm. Conway; James H. Hall, accused of that murder by the confession of Robards, and W. Tobnsutter and one Morris, charged by the confession of Robards with being engaged with him in the burglary committed upon the premises of Mr. Kemball, back of Milton, in this County. Upon entering the jail, I found Robards lying upon a bed, having for his companion a guard. In the inner room, known as the dungeon were the other prisoners. Robards was surly at first, Hall, whose acquaintance by sight I had, however, was communicative; Morris was evidently down-hearted and gloomy, and Tobnsutter was odious and showed a forced gayety. Robards first related to me the circumstances of the burglary. I give nearly his own language. He said:

I was arrested by constable G. W. Miller, four miles from Paris, where I had hired out, being at the time, however, sick in bed, having been overtaken by an intermittent fever. I was at Covington, staying there after my acquittal at Carrolton, and was approached by Tobnsutter, the same who is now in the dungeon. He remarked that I had been badly treated by these people down in Trimble County, and that although I had saved my life, my character was irrecoverably gone, and that I ought to pay them off. We had some further conversation, when he pulled out a roll of bills from his pocket, remarking that he could show me a plan to be revenged, to wit: to take a lot of them and circulate them; at the same time he said that every one of them was counterfeit, which he had purchased at twenty-five cents on the dollar, of a broker, doing business in Cincinnati. I refused to go into the business. He then said that he knew a better way still. He knew an old man named Kemball, who lived near Milton, who was fool enough always to keep two or three thousand dollars in gold hidden somewhere about his house, and if I would join him, we would get it; he also knew a third man who would be of the party, and we would divide the profits. I agreed to go into this scheme, after some persuasion. The same evening, Tobnsutter and I being out, we met Morris, an introduction followed, and it was agreed that Morris and I should go down in the boat the next day; get off at Hall's Landing, above Milton, and keep well hid until the next evening, when Tobnsutter was to come down. We came down accordingly, but Tobnsutter failed to keep his appointment, in consequence of which we put off the burglary until the next day, when he, still not coming, Morris proposed, and we resolved to do the thing ourselves. We blacked our faces and went to work. Before getting to the house, at the foot of the hollow, Morris took out his pistol to put on a new cap, when it went off, and he not having another load, his weapon was of course useless; but I had mine, a revolver, loaded. We took a fence rail and passed on to the house. We battered the door in, and in so doing made quite a noise. We caught Mr. Skeens and tied him. Mrs. Skeens ran out at the door, and I caught her as she got out upon the porch; as I caught her she was screaming louder, I guess, than any other woman in Trimble County could. She got my finger in her mouth and bit me severely; (the scars are yet under the joint.) Morris ran out to help me, struck her twice and then choked her, and so released me. Old man Kemball then came out armed with a blunderbuss and we ran off. We crossed the river that night in a skiff, washed our faces and hands, and started from above Madison, walked to Vevay, where I took the next boat to Cincinnati, giving the name of Estill. Somebody pointed me out at Cincinnati, and I was arrested, but got off by relating the circumstances of my acquittal, and telling them that a friend of Conway's had attacked me. I passed over to Covington and saw Tobnsutter; told him of our want of success and asked him why he did not come down; he said he could not raise the money. I then went to Bourbon County, then to Montgomery and back to Abner W. Pettingell's, in Bourbon County, thence to Clay's, near Paris, where I was employed as a farm hand at the time of my arrest.

Such is his own account of the burglary. I may here casually remark that Morris makes a confession, relating precisely the same facts in the same way, he only adding that this is his first offence, and that, from the time he engaged in it until his arrest, he felt certain that his participation therein would develope itself and that he would be punished.

Concerning the brutal murder of Conway, Robards gives the following account: "Jas. H. Hall came to me, about a week before the murder, and told me that Conway must be put out of the way, and that he wanted me to do it. I told him that I could not. I saw him several times after, and thought he was out of the notion. On the day of the killing he came to me and said that there was an arrangement between himself and Conway to meet and talk over the difficulty between them; the difficulty was about Hall's daughter, and he wanted me to be present.

"I was to meet him at his gate. I went there. Hall and Conway were at the gate when I got there. Hall proposed to go down into the woods so as to be a little further from the house. We all went to the log (where Conway was killed) and sat down. A conversation was commenced about the report, that Conway had said that Hall's daughter had attempted to seduce him. Conway denied that he had ever made any such statement, and said that if Shotwell had told Hall so he had made it up. I got up then, and put my hands in my pockets, and standing in front of Conway, said to Hall, 'Hall, I always told you so.' Hall then got up and walked off some ten or twelve steps. I was now conversing with Conway. I heard immediately after the report of a gun, and Conway, after remaining upright a few seconds, fell over backwards, dead. I remarked, 'My God, Hall, what have you done?' Hall said, 'I have killed the scoundrel. You would not do it, and if you ever tell I will kill you.' I went round the log to where Conway was lying, stooped down, saw he was dead, and think blood was oozing from a wound in the neck. Hall came up, took the pocket-book from Conway's person, opened it, and took something out, gave me the book, saying 'hide it.' I was badly scared, hid the book, and ran for home. (Robards here described the route taken.) As I left, Hall said to me, 'Remember what I have told you.' While I was in jail, before my trial, Hall came here twice to see me, at night. He spoke through the window, and threatened me if I told anything."

This letter has grown so long, that I will add, that although this is likely, to some extent, true, it is not the whole truth, as it is evident *from the fact* that there were two wounds found on Conway's person, the contents of one of which, a bullet and two buckshot, agreed with the remaining loads in Robards' own pistol.

The Career of a New York Forger.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Henry P. Boylan, of Utica, New York, is a young man of about twenty-four years of age, with dashing address, and for one of so few years, well versed in the ways of the world. He was in the employ of Mr. W. H. Holly, proprietor of a livery stable in the above named place, but not making money as rapidly as is desirable, he ventured on a course which will doubtless result in his incarceration for a number of years in the famous Sing Sing Prison. The facts, as we gathered them from officer Bloom, are as follows:—Young Boylan forged a check on his employer, payable at the Bank of Utica, to the amount of $375, and drew the money, subsequently, from a Bank in Rome. As this was on Saturday, the bank officers at Rome were prevented from making any special inquiries concerning the check. An application to the first named bank the following week, proved the check a forgery. It was found also that Mr. Boylan had taken his departure for parts unknown.

Some weeks ago a person giving his name as Chas. H. Wilson stopped for a few days at the Gibson House, and in the meantime looked about the city for employment. He worked eight days for Mr. Pearce, of Glendale, after which he left the city. Meanwhile Mr. W. H. Holly, of Utica, came to this city in search of Boylan alias Wilson. It seems that the forger was indiscreet enough to write a letter from here to his wife, which was intercepted at Utica, and his place of refuge was discovered. Mr. Holly at once procured a requisition for him, and on arriving in our city placed the matter in the hands of Officer Bloom of the Detective force. They called on Mr. Pearce, and from him learned that Boylan had gone to Louisville, Ky., and left orders that a certain package should be sent to him in that city, addressed to the name of Scott. Officers Bloom and Pearce both directed him letters, in order to trap him. This was last week. On Sunday Mr. Holly and Officer Bloom went to Louisville to watch the post office. The letters were advertised, and Scott, *alias* Wilson, *alias* Boylan, called for them, when he was politely and somewhat unceremoniously invited by the officers of Louisville, who then had the matter in charge, to take lodging in the jail. Yesterday, Officer Bloom brought him to this city, and, after a stay of a few hours at the Hammond-street Station-house, they took their departure, by the night train on the Little Miami road for Utica, where the young man will be tried. Upon his person was found a check on McAlpin, Hinman & Co., dealers in furniture ware, on Walnut-street, below Third, calling for $350, which was also a forgery, and was reserved for a more convenient season. Two checks on the Walnut-street Bank, one to the amount of $70, and made payable to "J. A. Burk or bearer," have since come to light. The checks are signed C. H. Wilson, but who Mr. Burk is, we have been unable to learn.

A few weeks ago a breach of promise case was tried before the Superior Court in Ellicottville, Chautauque County, the plaintiff being Miss Ellen Shaw, of Buffalo, and the defendant Mr. Wm. J. Van Campen. The Cattaraugus *Freeman* gave a report of the trial, a little colored; Van Campen brought suit against Delos E. Sill, the publisher of the *Freeman*, for libel, and obtained a verdict against him of $1,000—just the amount recovered against himself by the abused Miss Shaw.

The Philadelphia *Press* stated that the Hon. John L. Dawson has purchased the magnificent estate of Albert Gallatin, known as "Friendship Hill," on the Monongahela, near the town of Brownsville.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the Canada, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, July 26, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and 4 o'clock by steamboat.

Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *New-York*, of the Bremen line, from Southampton, July 12, arrived here last evening. Her advices are not so late as those of the *North Briton*, and embrace nothing relative to the Treaty of Peace. We extract liberally from our files in illustration of events preceding that result.

We publish this morning, under our telegraphic head, the outlines of the important treaty recently negotiated with the Liberal Government in Mexico by Mr. McLane, and by him forwarded to Washington. In addition to the transit privileges granted to the United States by this instrument, which are various, with the right of erecting warehouses at the several termini and of transporting troops and munitions of war, together with entire freedom of conscience and of worship, a clause is inserted which indicates the willingness of the Mexican Government to accept a Protectorate at the hands of the United States whenever the latter shall express a willingness to enter into such an arrangement.

Dr. Doy, recently arrested in Kansas on a charge of kidnapping, and confined in the St. Joseph (Mo.) jail, was rescued on Sunday morning during a severe storm, and at last accounts had not been retaken.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution, offered by Alderman Brady, directing that a committee of five members of each Board of the Common Council be appointed to prepare an application to the Governor for the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment was adopted, and after the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. No important business came up, but much of a routine character was disposed of.

The Health Commissioners, yesterday, directed the City Inspector to make a contract with Mr. John Green, by the terms of which the latter is to remove dead animals and offal from the City for $9,000 per annum.

Gen. Jose A. Paez, who arrived from Venezuela on Sunday by the brig *Roscoe* at Philadelphia, reached this City yesterday, and took lodgings at the Union-place Hotel. His general health is good, though he still walks with difficulty, on account of the injury to his foot. He is accompanied by Señor P. J. Rojas, who was recently named Secretary of State by Vice-President Tovar.

The Twelfth Regiment, persistent in their refusal to amalgamate with the Tenth Regiment, as they were ordered to do by Governor Morgan, at the instigation of Major-General Sandford, yesterday delivered up their arms at the State Arsenal, after having been reviewed in the Park by the Mayor and Common Council. Thousands of people attended the review, and manifested their sympathy for the Regiment by repeated and enthusiastic cheers. In the Board of Aldermen, subsequently, a Committee was appointed to memorialize the Governor of the State on the expediency of at once reorganizing the disbanded Regiment.

Virginia Stewart, the woman who was shot in Canal-street, near Broadway, on Saturday afternoon by her jealous paramour, was still living at a late hour last night, but she is gradually sinking, and her death is momentarily expected. McDonald is in the Tombs; he had the symptoms of delirium tremens yesterday, but they were checked by Dr. Covel, the physician to the City Prison. The woman's mother arrived from Boston yesterday afternoon, and is nursing her unfortunate daughter.

A very important arrest was effected by Officer Farley, of the Detective Corps, yesterday afternoon. A man calling himself Dr. Hankinson, and living in elegance at No. 75 West Thirteenth-street, where he carried on a thriving business in dispensing love-powders, obscene books, secrets for transmuting the baser metals into gold, and other fabulous schemes, at great pecuniary profit, was taken into custody. He was held by Justice Kelly on a complaint of false pretences, preferred by one of his dupes, in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

The Aldermen and Supervisors of Brooklyn held a meeting last evening to continue the consideration of the amount of taxes necessary to be levied to carry on the City Government in 1860. The only action of importance taken was reducing the item for lighting the public streets from $100,000, as reported by the Committee, to $85,000.

The injunction suit between the rival Brooklyn ferry companies, now pending in the Supreme Court, was brought on for argument before Justice Clerke, yesterday. Counsel were heard, but the argument was not concluded at the close of the day.

The peace news by the *North Briton* favorably affected the market for Cotton, which advanced yesterday ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., with sales of 2,500 bales. The transactions in Flour and Wheat were moderate, and indicated a further decline in prices. Mixed Western Corn was quite active, but was lower. Provisions attracted less attention. Pork, Cut Meats and Lard were depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Maracaibo Coffee, Rice, and most kinds of Sugars, as also for Spirits Turpentine and common Rosin. The Freight engagements were more extensive, including on Saturday and yesterday, 1,850 bbls. Flour for Liverpool at 9d ₱ bbl.

The New Mexican Treaty.

From a Washington correspondent, who possesses the happy faculty of being able to penetrate the fogs in which the devotees of wax and red tape envelope themselves, we receive a synopsis of Mr. McLane's new Convention with the Liberal Government of Mexico. The moderation of the concessions obtained is creditable to the Envoy. There is no acquisition of territory. Rights of way authorizing our adventurous vanguard to push into Mexico in pretty much any direction they may please to select; to cross the Southern States at Tehuantepec, and the Northern States from the tortuous Rio Grande to the pearl-y-paven waters of the Gulf of California; to land their wares at the ports of Sonora duty free, and to transport them without toll and in safety to Arizona; protection, armed if necessary, and by American troops if no others can be had, to the several lines of transit; and the liberty of unrestricted and unquestioned worship of God, such are a few of the advantages which the negotiations of our Minister have secured. But this project of a treaty contains within it the germ of another still more valuable. The Mexican Government expresses its readiness to execute a treaty of alliance with the United States, so strict and intimate as to amount to a protectorate to be wielded by the latter over the domestic affairs of its distracted neighbor. Of the precise limitations of this proffered power we have no information. It is evidently a proposition of grave importance; one in the presence of which any Administration, however courageous, might fairly hesitate; and from which, therefore, we apprehend, the actual Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan will shrink in terror.

The present is, nevertheless, the grandest opportunity ever offered to this Government for solving the most difficult question of its external politics. The treatment and fate of Mexico have been the circle which the most ingenious of American statesmen have endeavored vainly to square. Up to this very moment thoughtful men are puzzling themselves with conjectures as to the mode in which, and the eventual time when, the Mexican problem may be expected to be solved. The opportunity for its solution is now suddenly sprung upon us. It is possible for Mr. Buchanan's Administration to secure to Mexico a prosperous future; and to remove all difficulties in the way of her peaceful absorption into the Union, when the proper period shall have arrived for her "manifest destiny" to be fulfilled. It is, perhaps, too much to hope for any decisive steps from the timid and temporizing powers that now be at Washington; but the well-informed will watch the immediate course of the Government on this question with intense curiosity.

The Peace and Italy.

When the monk Varesi, among other emissaries of the Clerical Power was sent from Rome to Paris, in 1849, to secure the aid of the French Republic in restoring the clerical authority in the Eternal City, he went about retailing a story of Pope Gregory XVI. and the Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, which the peace just concluded in Europe is likely enough to revive. Gregory XVI. ruled or misruled the Romagna when the sons of Hortense fleshed their maiden swords in revolt against the Papacy. The brother of Louis Napoleon, as is well known, died in the course of that revolutionary outburst, and, as Varesi told his tale, Pope Gregory pardoned the remaining Prince with the words, "*My benediction shall descend upon this young Napoleon, and he shall live and render immense service to the Church.*" The Holy Father's holier successor, Pio IX., doubtless held the prophecy fulfilled ten years ago, when he came riding in state into silent and sullen Rome, and passed from the superb square of St. John Lateran beneath the frowning shadow of the Coliseum to his *Te Deum* at St. Peter's between two lines of French soldiery commissioned to protect him by the Prince-President Napoleon. Will he now regard the mystic speech of his predecessor as more completely crowned with meaning by his appointment to preside over the affairs of the great Italian Confederation which the same Napoleon, now Emperor and Conqueror, has summoned into being? For a just reply to this question we must await, of course, the arrival of full details from Europe of the steps which led to the creation of the new Confederacy, and of the nature of the authority by which its affairs are to be administered. But in the absence of such details it must be admitted that it is not easy to see what possible force the new political Primacy of Italy conferred upon the head of the Church can have that shall be at once compatible with the dignity of the great ecclesiastical body represented by the Pope, and with the permanent interests of the people who inhabit the States of Rome. Unless Napoleon III. has taken the Church up as boldly as Pepin and Charlemagne did of old, and put the functions of its officers and their public relations into harmony with the spirit of Italy and the world in this nineteenth century, the Italian question may be for a time suspended, but cannot be regarded as settled. How to dispose of the temporal claims of the Papacy was the really vital and trying problem of the situation into which Napoleon III. so calmly and resolutely put himself at the beginning of May, and from which he has emerged, as he told Europe and his people that he would, before the middle of July, victorious beyond all precedents of victory in his campaign of war, and enabled by his own promptness and vigor of will to out-diplomatize Europe, and to arrange, without so much as deigning to consult either England or Prussia, the bases of the peace at which both of those Powers had been idly tinkering for weeks.

The fate of Venetia, as implied in the retention of that Province by Austria, may be explained, perhaps, in consistency with the decisive declarations of Napoleon III. that Italy must be free to the Adriatic, by the supposition that the sovereignty retained by Francis Joseph has been modified by the concession of representative institutions to the Venetians; and that the fortresses of the historic Square are to be garrisoned, like the Federal fortresses of the German Confederation, by troops of the various States, and not by Austrian troops alone. If Mantua and Verona, Peschiera and Legnago, are to be occupied by mixed bodies of Tuscan, Austrian, Lombard and Roman soldiers, it will, perhaps, be fair for Napoleon to claim that he has done for all Northern Italy what he has unquestionably done for Lombardy, and expelled once for all the Austrian domination. If this be so, Austria finds herself in the curiously anomalous position of a great Power subjected on each of the two wings of its force to the will of a federal union. As a German prince, the Austrian Emperor was already obliged to conciliate States like Wurtemberg and Baden. As an Italian Prince, he will now be driven to play a secondary part to Tuscany and Naples, to Sardinia and to Rome. Much therefore as the Venetians may object in point of sentiment to their enforced endurance of the Hapsburgs, it is not improbable that they may really have been clothed by the Treaty of Villa-Franca with virtual independence. Their future in that case will depend on themselves and their sister States of Italy. In what condition certain of these States, such as Parma, Modena and Tuscany, have been left by the new order of things, we have no authoritative intimation whatever. We do not therefore think it necessary prematurely to impugn the good faith of the French Emperor in regard to these States. He has certainly confirmed the act by which Lombardy annexed herself to Sardinia, and has thus by a single stroke of the pen raised Piedmont to a level of power in Italy with Naples. Should Tuscany and the smaller Duchies be added to Lombardy, Sardinia will be indeed the protecting State of Italy, and may claim an equality of rank on merely numerical grounds with Prussia herself in the Councils of Europe.

But the Papal Presidency is the crucial difficulty of the situation. The idea of conferring upon the Pope a sort of primacy in liberated Italy is not of itself absolutely new. It was the dream of Pio IX. himself in those first Arcadian days of his reign, when he came from Sinigaglia to fill the chair of St. Peter possessed with the love of Italy and with faith in his fellow-men. It was even urged upon England, by the envoys of the Roman Government in 1849, to make her influence felt in furthering such a scheme; and Lord Palmerston gave his assent to the plan in general terms. But no man was more thoroughly aware than Lord Palmerston of the utter impossibility of conciliating the clerical system of Government with any Papal supremacy that should contain in itself the elements of stability. "Accept the Pope," said the shrewd, clear-headed English statesman to Mazzini, in April, 1849—"Accept the Pope but with a constitution extended and real, with the freedom of the Press, and with all guarantees for liberty and future progress, and *with the express condition of the entire and eternal separation of the ecclesiastical power from the secular.*" Had not Mazzini at that time madly not to say dishonorably, suppressed the letters in which Mazzini told him the true views of England and her Government, and assured the Roman people that Great Britain would recognize the Republic and defend it, it is by no means impossible that some arrangement might have been even then entered into for making the Pope protector of Rome and Italy under strictly Italian auspices. For it was the clerical Government and not the Pope to which Rome objected. Lord Napier, the recent English Envoy at Washington, did his utmost in May, 1849, to obtain a hearing in this sense from Mazzini and the Triumvirate, but in vain. If the Roman people are to be delivered from the Cardinals, and put upon a footing analogous with that of their forefathers in the time of Nicholas II., when they were able to shut out the Pope and his officers from all share in the municipal administration of affairs, then the project of a Confederation presided over by a Pope as "honorary President" may prove neither the least intelligible nor the least practicable way of escape for Italy from the chaos of her actual difficulties. But if this project is in any way intended to strengthen the power of that reactionary clerical party which has reigned supreme in Rome for ten years past, and has governed in the faith that the world was weary of "modernized systems," then the day of the "settlement" of Italy in blood and flame is merely adjourned; and Napoleon III., while he carries back from his unparalleled campaign the double fame and double force of military genius and civil moderation, will leave behind him a greater work than he has attempted to be done by others coming after him, and a brighter glory than any he has won to be the guerdon of that work.

Democracy and Naturalization.

President Buchanan, his Cabinet, and the *Constitution* newspaper, are not the only high Democratic authorities in the City of Washington. There exists at the capital a sort of independent Democratic organ, the *States* by name, by which notes of warning, encouragement or entreaty are from time to time poured into the listening ears of the land. This secondary voice of the "great unterrified" has just made itself heard on the question of naturalization, its objects, limits and effects, with a special reference to the recently expressed views of the Administration and to the coming Democratic Convention at Charleston. We copy the inspiration of the *States* in another part of to-day's Times, and we copy it not only to consider and commend, but also that we may have the pleasure of relieving, or at least attempting to relieve, the *States* from the fear under which it seems to be laboring that the Administration of Mr. Buchanan is bent on following the lead of Mr. Botts into a great gulf of universal war.

The *States* regards the naturalization question as a "war question in disguise." Whatever Mr. Botts, President Buchanan, or Mr. Attorney-General Black may say on the subject, the *States* is convinced that any effort on our part to enforce respect for the Botts' theory of retroactive naturalization upon the authorities of such nations as France or Prussia, would result in a Spartan reply from these Powers, and that we should be gravely bidden "come and take" the citizen upon whom we had advanced our claim in bar of all other demands upon his services.

Seeing, as in a prophetic vision, the certainty that such consequences must follow from any attempt to assert our egis, the *States* most passionately protests against the production at Charleston of any resolutions tending to make the said egis a plank in the Democratic platform. The history of Oregon, Mr. Polk and "Fifty-four forty or fight" is invoked to point the moral and adorn the tale; and Mr. Buchanan is implored to remember that on that famous occasion we neither fifty-four-fortied nor fought, thereby putting our Government into an attitude more quaint than imposing, and rendering the Democracy itself more than slightly ridiculous.

Could not the *States*, drawing an inference, convince itself that these considerations must have occurred to Mr. Buchanan; to Mr. Attorney-General Black; to Mr. Botts himself? So far as Mr. Botts is concerned, we presume that these considerations were dominant in his mind when he assumed the leadership of our "naturalized citizens" against the Democracy. Mr. Botts probably believed the whole matter to be just as congenial with Buncombe as the Oregon question was; and certainly, were he chosen President to-morrow, (which is, happily, impossible,) would prove as prolific in excuses and explanations of his official tranquillity on the subject as any Democrat of them all could be.

Nor need we doubt that Mr. Attorney-General Black had the hustings at home quite as vividly before him when he undertook to define the limits of German pretensions and American rights; or that Mr. Buchanan earnestly hopes to be able to protract his discussions with Hanover and Prussia far on towards the Greek Kalends. Under the actual dispensation which now reigns supreme in all our political parties of whatever color, the *States* may possess its soul in peace. Charleston Conventions and Conventions out of Charleston may act upon the most audacious programmes which reckless partisans can draw up, but the nation will never sustain by the sacrifices of war any other position on this question of naturalization than the ground really taken by Secretary Cass, and elaborately misrepresented by his political opponents of every hue and tone, including even the Democratic but unadministrative *States*.

The Sunday Question in St. Louis.

They are dealing with the question of Sunday laws and Sunday license at the West as well as at the East, and at the West as well as at the East it is gratifying to observe symptoms of a decided disposition in the public mind to discriminate between the concession of moral as well as religious liberty to all well-behaved and law-abiding persons, and the abandonment of everything like an attempt to suppress the temptations which our great cities hold out on Sunday to the intemperate and the thoughtless. At St. Louis, on Wednesday last, a petition was presented to the Common Council, signed by nearly two thousand citizens, in favor of prohibiting the sale of liquor in that city on Sunday. The issue thus offered was promptly and honestly met by an order requiring the Mayor to submit the whole question to a vote by the people on the first Monday in August. The case in St. Louis is somewhat complicated, it would appear, by a statute recently enacted, and, as the St. Louis *Republican* asserts, with indecent haste, by the Missouri Legislature, upon which the "liquor interest" relies for keeping open its dens of abomination.

The present excitement on the subject is so great that the will of the people can hardly fail to be expressed very fairly and fully. The riverain populations of the Mississippi have not enjoyed hitherto a very high reputation for general sobriety; and we shall look with great interest for the result of the coming trial of strength in the very capital city of all flat-boats, steamboats and rafts.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

A Chronicle of Eleven Weeks, embracing the Campaign from the Po to the Mincio—Its Battles, Encounters, Victories, Reverses, Retreats, and Peaceful Termination.

1859. PRELIMINARY EVENTS.

April 19.—Departure of the first body of French troops from Toulon—Austrian ultimatum dispatched from Vienna to Turin.

April 23.—It is received at Turin.

April 26.—The limit fixed by the ultimatum expires—Count Cavour declines the Austrian conditions—Statement of the war-question addressed to the *Corps Legislatif* by Count Walewski—French troops first cross Mont Cenis.

April 27.—Revolution in Tuscany—The Grand Duke retires—Address of Victor Emanuel to his army.

THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR—THE AUSTRIANS ENTER SARDINIA.

April 29.—The Austrian Declaration of war posted at Vienna—The Austrians, under Count Gyulai, pass the Ticino—Marshal Canrobert and Gen. Niel reach Turin and assume command of their respective *corps d'armée*—Gen. McMahon arrives at Genoa—Death of Gen. Bouat—Appeal of Victor Emanuel to the Italian people.

April 30.—The Austrians occupy Novara—The French Ambassador quits Vienna—Revolt of Massa and Carrara.

May 1.—King Victor Emanuel leaves Turin to take command of his army—The Austrians occupy Mortara—Their steamers seize the Sardinian ports on Lake Maggiore—Three Austrian vessels repulsed on the lake. The Duchess of Parma withdraws from the Duchy.

May 3.—Manifesto of Napoleon III., addressed to the *Corps Legislatif*—The Austrians pass the Po at Cambio—They are repulsed in an attempted crossing at Frassinetto—They burn the bridge over the Scrivia at Piacenza—The Austrian vanguard reaches Tronzano.

May 4.—The conflict at Frassinetto continues—The Austrians, passing the Po at Vacarizza, advance to Sale—A cannonade at Valenza.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE WAR—THE FRENCH EMPEROR PROCEEDS TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

May 5.—The Duchess of Parma returns to her Capital.

May 6.—Gen. Cialdini, issuing from Casale, seizes a convoy of the enemy.

May 7.—The Austrians repass the Po at Gerola.

May 9.—Imperial Decree establishing the Regency in France.

May 10.—The Emperor Napoleon III. and the Prince Napoleon-Jerome leave Paris for the seat of war—The Austrians complete a retrograde movement to the left of the Sesia.

May 11.—The Emperor embarks at Marseilles—The Austrians pause at Vercelli, and return reconnoitering parties to the right bank of the river—They occupy Rivergaro.

May 12.—The Emperor lands at Genoa—Issues an Order of the Day to the Army.

May 13.—The English Declaration of Neutrality published.

THE THIRD WEEK OF THE WAR—THE AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

May 14.—The Austrians occupy Bobbio, and push their advanced posts to Casteggio.

May 15.—The French Emperor arrives at Alessandria.

May 16.—The French Squadron of Admiral Jurien-Gravière anchors before Venice. The Emperor visits the outposts at Valenza.

May 17.—The Austrians threaten the Bridge at Stella—The Emperor visits the Head-quarters of the King at Occimiano—The Austrians vainly attempt to take the Bridge at Valenza.

May 19.—The Head-quarters of Count Gyulai transferred in retreat to Garlasco.

THE FOURTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLES OF MONTEBELLO AND VERCELLI.

May 20.—Great Speech of M. Kossuth on the War, delivered at London Tavern—BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO—The Allies, numbering 6,300, under General Forey, defeat 25,000 Austrians under General Count Stadion—The Emperor visits Casale.

May 21.—The Piedmontese, under Gen. Cialdini, force the passage of the Sesia at Vercelli, routing the Austrians—Garibaldi with his corps, leaves Biella, and marches for Northwestern Lombardy—The blockade of Venice established.

May 22.—Death of the King of Naples.

May 23.—Garibaldi, passing the Ticino at Sesto Calende, defeats the enemy and captures Varese.

May 25.—Garibaldi attacked by the Austrians, beats them—Col. Cristoforis, with a portion of Garibaldi's force, beats the Austrians near Sesto Calende—The Emperor at Voghera.

May 26.—The Emperor arrives at Vercelli—Garibaldi again beats the Austrians at Malnate.

THE FIFTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLE OF PALESTRO.

May 27.—Garibaldi marches upon Como—Rapid movement of the French army from the south to the north of the Po—Montebello and Casteggio evacuated by them, occupied by the Austrians.

May 28.—Garibaldi beating the Austrians at San Fermo, occupies Como, Camerlata and Lecco—Austrian vessels bombard Canobbio, on Lake Maggiore—The Valtelline rises in insurrection.

May 31.—Battle of PALESTRO—The Allies, commanded by Victor Emanuel, attack the Austrians—The Emperor of Austria, attended by Field-Marshal Baron Hess, arrives at Verona.

June 1.—The Allies defeat the Austrians at Palestro—Gen. Niel occupies Novara—Proclamation of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Tyrolese.

June 2.—Garibaldi, retiring before a powerful body of the enemy, attacks Laveno unsuccessfully—The Austrians attack the allied outposts at Robbio, but speedily retreat—The advance of the Allies, under McMahon, enters Lombardy by the bridge of Turbigo.

THE SIXTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE GREAT BATTLES OF MAGENTA AND MALEGNANO.

June 3.—*The Austrians hastily evacuate Sardinia*—Battle at Buffalora—Garibaldi again marches upon Varese, beats the Austrians and re-occupies it.

June 4.—The conflict at Buffalora concludes in a splendid victory of the Allies at MAGENTA.

June 6.—Milan rises upon the Austrians—The garrison retires—Victor Emanuel proclaimed King—Lombardy annexed to Sardinia—Grand *Te Deum* at Paris for the victory at Magenta.

June 7.—The Emperor and King enter Milan—The Austrian custom-houses on Lake Maggiore seized by Garibaldi's corps.

June 8.—Garibaldi pursues the Austrians, who retreat towards Monza—Proclamation of Napoleon III. to the Italians.

June 9.—Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers attacks the Austrians at MALEGNANO, and after a severe contest, carries that post—On the same day the Austrian Count d'Urban is beaten by Marshal Canrobert, at Canonica—The Austrians evacuate Laveno on the Lago Maggiore—The Emperor and King attend mass at Milan.

THE SEVENTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

June 10.—Garibaldi enters Bergamo—The Austrians evacuate Pavia and Piacenza—The Duchess of Parma arrives at Verona.

June 11.—The Austrians evacuate Lodi—They also evacuate Bologna and Ancona—Resignation of the Derby Ministry in England—Lord Palmerston invited to form a Cabinet—Head-quarters of the French advanced to Gorgonzola.

June 12.—The Vanguard of the French army passes the Adda at Cassano—The Sardinian army passes the Adda at Vaprio—The Austrians complete the evacuation of the Papal Territory, and also withdraw from Modena—Death of Prince Metternich.

June 13.—The Austrians abandon Pizzighettone—Garibaldi at Brescia—Cremona and Brescia declare for the King of Sardinia—The allied army passes the Seria—Gen. d'Urban retires from Coccaglia.

June 14.—The Duke of Modena arrives at Mantua—d'Urban occupies Cavriana, but evacuates it the same night—Revolt at Venice.

June 15.—Garibaldi repulsed by an overwhelming force of the Austrians at Castenedolo—He retreats toward Lonato.

June 16.—Gen. Count Schlick takes command of the Second Austrian army, replacing Gyulai—*The Headquarters of Napoleon* III. removed to Covo—The Austrian Emperor at Travigliato.

THE EIGHTH WEEK OF THE WAR—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL AND DECISIVE BATTLE.

June 17.—The Austrians occupy Montechiaro and Castiglione—Kossuth leaves London for Italy.

June 18.—The Emperor and King enter Brescia—The Austrians occupy the pass of the Stelvio—The Emperor Francis Joseph reviews a portion of his army at Lonato—He assumes supreme command of the army—The Papal Troops, having through the treachery of the Priests, captured Perugia, indulge in a ferocious massacre of the inhabitants.

June 19.—The Third Division of the Adriatic Fleet sails from Toulon.

June 20.—The Austrians abandon Montechiaro, Castiglione, and Lonato.

June 21.—The Emperor and King leave Brescia for the Camp—The Austrians reoccupy Montechiaro and Castiglione—Francis Joseph fixes his head-quarters at Villafranca.

June 22.—The French pass the Chiese at Montechiaro, and push a reconnaissance as far as Goito—The head-quarters of Francis Joseph at Vallegio—Kossuth arrives at Genoa.

June 23.—The French Emperor and the King urge a reconnaissance as far as Desenzano—The Austrians in full force repass the Mincio, and occupy Pozzolengo, Solferino and Cavriana—Tumults at Milan against the Jesuits.

THE NINTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO—THE ALLIES PASS THE MINCIO.

June 24.—Great battle of Solferino; 250,000 Austrians defeated by the Allies, numbering 150,000—The Austrians repass the Mincio—The Allied head-quarters at Cavriana.

June 25.—Prussia proposes in the Diet the mobilization of the Federal army—Panic-Retreat of French troops at Brescia.

June 26.—Kossuth arrives at Parma, and after conferring with Prince Napoleon, proceeds to the Imperial head-quarters.

June 27.—A portion of Garibaldi's troops, under Major Medici, occupy the pass of Tonal, between Val Camonica and the Tyrol.

June 28.—The Allies crossing the Mincio, enter the Venetian States.

June 29.—The vanguard of the Allies advances to Villa Franca.

June 30.—The Imperial head-quarters removed to Volta—The corps of Prince Napoleon joins the main body of the allied army at Vallegio—The Sardinians commence the siege of Peschiera—The new British Ministry declares in Parliament its determination to maintain an inviolable neutrality.

THE TENTH WEEK OF THE WAR—REPOSE AFTER THE BATTLE.

July 3.—The Emperor removes his head-quarters from Volta, and crossing the Mincio, fixes them at Vallegio.

July 4.—Ten thousand French troops landed at Lussin-Piccolo, in the Adriatic—Grand *Te Deum* for the victory of Solferino, in Notre Dame.

July 5.—The Austrians retire from Bormio, after a sharp action, in which they are defeated by Garibaldi.

ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE ARMISTICE AND THE PEACE.

July 8.—Armistice concluded between the two Emperors at Villa Franca—Zara bombarded by the French frigate *Impetueuse*.

July 11.—Interview between Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph—The War Terminated by the PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

The Broadway Tragedy.

Virginia Stewart, the woman who was shot on Saturday evening last by her paramour, Robert C. McDonald, is still at the City Hospital. The improvement which was apparent on Sunday evening did not continue. During the night she relapsed into an unconscious state, at times raving incoherently. All day yesterday she remained in the same condition, and Dr. Quimby is of opinion that death is inevitable, and may occur at any moment. One of the Coroners, with Marshal Reddens and several attaches of the Coroners' Office, called at the Hospital in the afternoon to take her dying deposition, but she was too ill to make one. Her mother, who arrived yesterday from Boston, and is unremitting in her attentions to her erring daughter, is almost heart-broken at the sad occurrence. She is a lady of good reputation, and is now living with her second husband. Virginia, who has brought all this misery upon her family, was born in 1834. In early youth she was correct in her deportment, but the poverty of her parents led a villain, whose attention had been attracted by her beauty, to compass her ruin. At this time she was but sixteen years of age. Soon after she left for the South, and took up her residence in Mobile, at a *maison de plaisir*, and her uncommon beauty attracted more than ordinary attention. McDonald was one of her earliest acquaintances, and he became warmly attached to her. The sentiment was reciprocated. Of late, however, his intemperance has excited in her feelings of aversion, and the estrangement resulted in the attempted assassination, the particulars of which have already been narrated.

McDonald is still confined in the Tombs. He occupies a cell between that of Arro and Stevens. Yesterday he had symptoms of an attack of delirium tremens, but his physician, Dr. Covel, succeeded in checking them, and he is doing well. His meals are furnished from the Metropolitan Hotel. It is said Chas. O'Conor, Esq., has been retained as his counsel in the matter.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROVISIONS OF THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Outlines of the Convention Negotiated and Sent Home by Mr. McLane.

Concession of Important Transit Privileges—Rights of Way acquired in Northern Mexico—An Outlet secured for Arizona, with Exemption from Duties—Freedom of Conscience and of Worship, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25.

The draught of a Treaty just sent hither by Hon. Robert McLane to be submitted to our Government, contains provisions of the very highest importance to this country. I am fortunately enabled to furnish you with a summary of its more striking stipulations, which are as follows:

1. Rights of way across the Northern States, between the Rio Grande and ports on the Gulf of California, with guarantees for their protection and safety.

2. Rights of way, and valuable privileges of transit, secured to the American Company holding the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

3. The privilege of erecting and maintaining warehouses at the termini of the several Transit Routes.

4. The right of transporting troops and munitions over such routes, and to send troops to protect them in default of Mexico fulfilling that duty.

5. *Free entry and transit of goods belonging or consigned to American citizens in Arizona, through the ports of the Gulf of California, and across Sonora.*

6. Entire and unquestionable freedom of religious opinion, and religious worship throughout the Republic.

7. A clause indicating the willingness of the Mexican Government to accept a modified form of Protectorate at the hands of the United States; in other words to solemnize another Treaty, in form one of alliance, offensive and defensive, but in substance creating a Protectorate, whenever the United States shall signify its willingness to enter into such engagements.

What is granted, and what is offered by this Convention, is all that the American people can desire, or could properly assume; and it only remains to be seen whether Mr. Buchanan will have the pluck to approve the work of his Envoy, and make the Americanization of Mexico the crowning historical feat of his Administration. X.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25.

From information recently received in this city it appears that some of the Southern representatives, while claiming to be opposed to the reopening the African Slave-trade, are pledging themselves to introduce in Congress a bill repealing all the statutes upon the subject, leaving it, as they profess to desire, to the regulation of the several States. But, as the Constitution confers on Congress the power to prohibit the trade, and as "death" seems to be regarded as too severe a penalty for violating what some consider merely a law regulating commerce, it is thought that others, who are opposed to the Slave-trade, will agree upon a measure with a view to make the prohibition and abolition more *effective by the certainty of punishment otherwise* than capital; and thus they think that good will *result from the present agitation of the question.*

Mr. Gould, who came from England in the steamship *Canada*, passed through Washington this morning *en route* to Mexico. He is attached to the British Legation in that country, and conveys important dispatches thither.

The President has recognized Frederick Kuhne as Consul of the Duchy of Saxe Coburg and Gotha in addition to his former recognition of him as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Cassel.

Commander Kline has been ordered to the command of the Naval Rendezvous at Baltimore, vice Commander Dove, who has been ordered to the command of the United States storeship *Release*.

Further Mexican News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are to hand.

The Steamship *Tennessee* brought from Gen. Garza, of Tamaulipas, a request for, or invitations to 3,000 Americans to pursue the civil war in Mexico—but it is not understood that he acts under the authority of the Constitutional Government. The expedition is to be fitted out at Tampico, where Gen. Degollado now is, and is to organize solely under the State authority.

The *Picayune* is assured on what it considers the best authority, that the report that Minister McLane has succeeded in effecting a definite treaty arrangement with the Juarez Government is wholly without foundation. He has, however, forwarded certain projects or propositions for the consideration of our Government. The most favorable he has thus far been able to obtain from Juarez are by no means to his own mind, nor do they give promise of a speedy and honorable arrangement.

Gen. Lerdo left New-Orleans on Monday for New-York. During his sojourn in the former city his proposition to effect a loan did not, as was expected meet with much favor.

California News by the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 24.

The overland mail with San Francisco dates of July 1, arrived on Saturday night. The advices are not so late as those received at New-Orleans by the *W. H. Webb*, but contain some details of interest.

The bark *Julia Castner*, of Philadelphia, had capsized in San Francisco bay, and become a total loss.

A fire at Oroville had destroyed $60,000 worth of property.

The heat continues intense throughout the State; in many places the mercury ranged from 100° to 110° in the shade. At Santa Barbara, during the sirocco, (before reported,) the mercury rose to 130° in the wind.

Political excitement was running high, and the candidates of the various parties were preparing to take the stump.

The difficulties between Messrs. McKibbin and Coffroth had been adjusted.

Senator Broderick had received and declined a challenge from D. W. Perley.

Doctor Doy Rescued.

LEAVENWORTH, K.T., Monday, July 25.

Doctor Day, under sentence in St. Joseph jail for an alleged kidnapping, was rescued on Sunday morning during a violent storm, and is still at large. Great excitement prevailed at St. Joseph on the announcement of his escape, and a pursuit was attempted, but without success.

State Nominations in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 25.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota, which met last week, nominated Alexander Ramsey for Governor; Ignatius Donnelly for Lieutenant-Governor; J. H. Baker for Secretary of State, and Charles Scheffer for Treasurer. Also, Cyrus Aldrich and William Windom for members of the next Congress.

The Supposed Slaveship Atlantic.

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, July 25.

The ship *Atlantic*, which has been aground since last week, was got off to-day and towed to the wharf. Her cargo will be discharged. The *Atlantic* is under seizure on suspicion of fitting out at this port as a slaver.

Death of James M. Bunce.

HARTFORD, Monday, July 25.

James M. Bunce, who was fatally injured while out riding last Thursday afternoon, died at twenty minutes before one o'clock this morning. He has remained insensible since the accident.

Fire at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, July 25.

A fire broke out at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, in J. F. Arnold & Co's large planing mill at North Adams, Massachusetts. The dwelling-house and the boiler house adjoining were consumed, and as the train left the mill was falling in. The fire originated about the boiler. It is rumored the property changed hands to-day.

Fire in Olean, N.Y.

OLEAN, N.Y., Monday, July 25.

The extensive sash, door and blind manufactory of Smith, Gifford & Co., was destroyed last night. Insured for $3,500. The loss above the insurance is $12,000 to $15,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A large amount of mill property, with dwelling-houses attached, at Lawrence, has changed hands at public auction. The Lawrence Machine-shop was sold for $68,000, the foundry for $11,500; and fifty dwellings at $600 to $1,025 each.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS—CONTRACT FOR THE REMOVAL OF OFFAL, $6,000 A YEAR.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners yesterday, Councilman [illegible], from the Committee appointed to consider the various proposals for the removal of dead animals and offal from the City, recommended that a contract be made with Mr. JOHN GREEN, who undertakes to perform the work for $6,000 a year, payable in monthly installments of $750, the arrangement to be discontinued at any time on twenty-four hours' notice to Mr. GREEN from the City Inspector, and any work left undone after such discontinuance to be completed by the City Inspector at Mr. GREEN's expense. The animals and offal are to be taken away from the dock at the foot of Fortieth-street, North River, instead of the present offal dock at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River. The report was approved, and the City Inspector was directed to make the contract with Mr. GREEN immediately. The City Inspector reported that no action of the Board was called for with regard to the nuisance complained of at No. 105 Pitt-street. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the barks *Cornelia* and *Sea Wester*, the ships *Nathaniel Thompson* and *Martha Ward*, and the brig *Emma*, from Havana; the barks *Robert A. Fisher* and *Indian Queen*, from Matanzas; the brig *Proteus*, from Cardenas; the brig *Nemesis*, from Port-au-Prince; the schooner *Abby Watson*, from Nouvitas, and the brig *Star*, from St. Jago. It was directed that all be detained five days for observation at Quarantine, after which time, if no disease manifests itself on board, they will be permitted to come up to the vicinity of Ellis' Island, and discharge cargo on lighters. Permission was accorded for the steamship *Quaker City*, just arrived, to come up to the pier foot of Charlton-street immediately, because she went only to the mouth of the river at Havana. The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

EXTENSIVE FIRES IN FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—On Monday morning, about 2½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in the frame stable, No. 277 West Forty-fourth street, owned and occupied by PETER CONNOLLY. There were eight horses in the stable at the time, five of which were burned to death. A large quantity of hay and feed was also consumed. The loss amounted to $1,500, upon which there was no insurance. A stable adjoining, No. 275, belonging to HENRY MUHLHARD, and a tenement house in the rear of No. 269 Forty-fifth street, almost directly behind the stable, also took fire, sustaining a loss of $400; insured for $800 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The flames next spread to Nos. 265 and 269 Forty-fifth street, occupied by several families and owned by JAMES CROWE. Loss about $500; fully insured. Scarcely had the firemen succeeded in checking the flames at the above place, when another fire was discovered in a building on the adjoining block, at No. 261 West Forty-fourth-street, occupied by CHARLES GERMAN as a hide and tallow house. The damage to the building amounted to $1,000; fully insured. Both fires are believed to have been caused by incendiaries.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at their rooms, No. 719 Broadway. There was a full attendance, Mr. MARSHALL, the President, in the chair. Reports were received from sister associations, and verbal reports from several members were made of the recent convocation at Troy, which was much praised by the various delegates for the spirit of hospitality and fraternity which prevailed. After the usual intermission, an essay was read upon the divine authority of the Christian Sabbath. The Rev. J. L. HATCH was present, who circulated his Tract entitled "The Sabbath a Festival," and handed around his song called "A Free Sunday." At the conclusion of the Essay, Mr. HATCH attempted to get a hearing for the purpose of putting in some remarks in reply to the Essay, but was unsuccessful, notwithstanding he claimed his right to speak as a member of an auxiliary association—that of Brooklyn.

FATAL RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN on the body of MARGARET KEEFE, a child, 7 years of age, who was killed on Sunday afternoon, on board the steamboat *Josephine Wooster*, as she was returning from High Bridge. Deceased, with her sister and aunt, Mrs. MARGARET MAHER, were standing upon the box which partially covers the shaft of the engine, when their clothes were drawn into the box by a gust of wind. Mrs. MAHER and the other child drew their dresses away from the shaft, but MARGARET was unable to extricate hers, and was crushed to death. The Jury, in their verdict, censured the captain and owners of the boat for their gross carelessness in not having the shaft properly covered.

RUMORS AS TO MR. SICKLES.—It is stated that a large body of the constituents of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, offended at his recent course in a matter well known to the public, have drawn up a petition, to be signed only by his former political friends and associates, requesting him, in the most pointed terms, to resign his seat as member of Congress. It is also stated that the memorial in question has received nearly fourteen hundred signatures. How far either of these rumors is true we are not prepared, in the absence of authentic information, positively to assert. It is true however, that in the Eighth Ward a movement is on foot among his late personal sympathizers, to hold a public meeting at which to make the request openly.

THE ALUMNI OF THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.—At the first Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of the High Class, held in the New-York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Washington Heights, during the present month, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: *President*—ZACHARIAH MCCOY, of Delevan, Wis.; *First Vice-President*—THOMAS J. TRIST, of Philadelphia; *Second Vice-President*—HENRY C. RIDER, of Mexico, N.Y.; *Secretary and Treasurer*—WALTER W. ANGUS, of Geneva, N.Y. EDGAR P. MOREHOUSE, of Menasha, Wis., was chosen to deliver the next oration before the Association.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a woman named MARY MCCARTY attempted to end her life by drowning herself in the East River, at the foot of Catharine-street. She was frustrated in the effort by Officer PARSONS, of the Ninth Ward. As he was taking her from the water she endeavored to break away from him, praying him to let her drown. She refused to assign the reason for her act, only saying, "I don't want to live to be disgraced." She was sent to the Governors of the Almshouse.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ESCORT TO LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.—The four companies (a battalion) of the Seventh Regiment which will act as an escort to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, on the occasion of his visit to the Massachusetts military encampment, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of September, will be under the command of Capt. W. C. BENSEL. Gov. BANKS has offered to the battalion an honorary position in the line. It is also expected that they will visit the White Mountains, in compliance with an invitation from the authorities of Littleton, N. H.

THE HARBOR-MASTER CONTROVERSY SETTLED.—The controversy for some time existing between H. B. CROMWELL and Mr. MURCH, the Harbor Master of the Eighth District, arising out of the alleged exclusion of the steamer *Huntsville* from her berth, has been amicably adjusted. Those acquainted with all the facts exonerate Mr. MURCH from the charge of acting inconsistently with the duties of his office, and accord to him the credit of having acted in a fair and conciliatory spirit.

SWINDLING NEWS DEALERS.—The principal newspaper dealers of this City often learn that their country customers have been swindled out of their money by those pretending to be agents for City firms. There is a rascal of the above stamp now in Central and Western New-York, collecting subscriptions for magazines and newspapers, under the pretence that he is an agent for ROSS & TOUSEY, who have no traveling agents.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held at No. 214 Clinton-street yesterday upon the body of ANNA MARIA HUBBS, a New-Yorker, 47 years of age, who died from the effect of severe burns received on on Sunday while using camphene to expedite the lighting of a fire.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning a little girl, named ANN SMITH, of No. 115 East Thirty-seventh-street, was carrying home a pitcher of milk, when she fell, and the vessel breaking, a fragment entered her neck, inflicting a dangerous wound. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PAYING FOR THE QUARANTINE WAR.—The Commissioners appointed to audit the Quarantine war bills, passed upon them to the amount of $40,906 21 during the week ending on Saturday last. They then adjourned, to meet at the Commissary-General's office at the call of the Adjutant-General.

RUN OVER.—WILLIAM SAUNDERS fell from his cart in West-street yesterday morning, and a wheel passed over his leg and broke it. He was taken to the City Hospital.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a male infant was found yesterday noon in a wood bin in the cellar of the house No. 212 Eighth street, by some of the occupants. It is supposed to have been still-born.

BLOWN UP WITH GUNPOWDER.—AMOS TRAVERS and THOMAS MULDOON, while playing with powder in the Twenty-second Ward yesterday, were blown up by its explosion, and sustained severe burns.

Police Reports.

A SWINDLER.—A respectably-connected young German, named William Wagner, was arrested on Monday, by Officer Fitzmaurice, of the Second Precinct, on a charge of swindling. Mr. Benj. C. Gale, of No. 207 Greenwich-street, alleges that Wagner called at his store on the 2d inst. and chose a carpet, which he directed should be sent to his office, No. 69 Maiden-lane, when it would be paid for. The messenger took it, but Wagner said he was giving his place a thorough cleaning, and would not have it put down until the next day. Under these circumstances the carpet was left, but when the porter returned in the morning, the carpet and Wagner were both missing. It was afterwards ascertained that Wagner had sold the carpet to a second-hand dealer for $5. Mr. Gale met the young man in the street and asked him to settle. The demand was treated with utter contempt. Hence his arrest. Upon the examination it was shown that Wagner had never had an office in Maiden-lane, but obtained permission merely to have his purchases left there. Wagner is said to be an old offender in this line of business, and has been arrested before on similar charges, but his friends have settled them for him. He was committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY.

SHOT BY AN OFFICER.—On the 11th of June last a warrant was issued by Justice KELLY for the arrest of James McGlinn, one of the Mackerelville boys, on a charge of assault, preferred by Augustus Greene, of No. 563 First-avenue. The warrant was given to officer Didway, of the Twenty-first Ward, for execution. McGlinn could not be found until yesterday, when Didway meeting him on the corner of Thirty-third street and First-avenue, attempted to arrest him. McGlinn resisted, and was so violent that the officer, in self-defence, shot him. The ball entered the fellow's thigh, but did not seem to discommode him much, for he ran down to the dock, and entering a row-boat, sculled out into the stream. Officer Quiden of the same Ward, came to his comrade's assistance, and procuring a boat, the two gave chase, overtook the fugitive and secured him, although he stoutly resisted. He was taken to the Station-house, where his wound was probed, but the ball was not found. He was afterwards arraigned before Justice KELLY and detained to answer the charge of assault and battery. The complainant failing to appear, however, McGlinn was set at liberty.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT.—Mr. Isaac R. Carpenter, a very influential resident of Newburgh, Orange County, has been arrested and held to bail in both a civil and criminal action for rape. In the former case an order of arrest was made by Justice CLERKE, and two sureties in $5,000 each were given. In the latter an examination was had before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and $2,000 bail was given to answer. The complainant is Miss Susan Jane Tice, about 20 years of age, and for a long time a member of the Carmine-street Baptist Church. She alleges that she lives in a house belonging to the defendant, at No. 209 Seventh-avenue, and some time ago he came to collect his rent, when, finding her alone, he committed the assault, from the effects of which she has suffered severely in her physical health.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED ON A FERRY-BOAT.—On Sunday afternoon, as Officer King, of the Lower Police Court, accompanied by his wife, was crossing one of the Brooklyn ferries, he was struck a violent blow in the left eye by a "Philadelphia Killer," named Frank McIntire. The officer quickly recovered from the blow, and knocked McIntire down and took him into custody. The prisoner, with some friends, had been to witness some specimens of scientific boxing, given by "Fatty Welch," who is now training for a prize-fight, and a difficulty occurring on the boat, a remark was made which McIntire attributed to King, and consequently assaulted him. Justice CONNOLLY committed McIntire for trial.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A Philadelphia girl, named Isabella Hann, took board at No. 287 Front-street, kept by Mary Dowling. Miss Hann, having occasion to leave the City for a few days, placed her trunk, containing clothes and other articles, valued at $123, in charge of the landlady. When she returned, she alleges, her trunk had been broken open and her property stolen. Mrs. Dowling was arrested and all the clothes were recovered. Justice CONNOLLY held her for examination.

A VICTIM TO MOCK AUCTIONEERS.—A countryman named Valentine Ward, yesterday paid $8 for a brass watch, which he believed was worth $40, at a bogus watch establishment No. 180 Broadway. Discovering that he had been duped, he had one of the auctioneers arrested, and Justice CONNOLLY committed him for examination.

Arrest of an Alchemist.

That the "fools are not all dead yet," was forcibly exemplified in a novel and important arrest made yesterday by Officer FARLEY of the Detective Police. Dr. H. J. HARRISON, of Indiana, some time since received a circular, purporting to emanate from the "Metallic Transmuting Company, or Secret Cabala," which set forth that the way of converting worthless metals into virgin gold, had been discovered, and that a pound of the pure article, resembling in color, weight and ring the California metal, could be made for $16, and find a ready market among jewellers for $115. The circular is artfully got up, and bears the names of some of the most noted men in the country as members of the Cabala, merely locating them in different States from those in which they really reside. It is also prodigal in certificates from those who have tested the discovery, and have been raised from poverty to riches by its means. Dr. HARRISON of Indiana, was elated with its specious representations, and deemed that such a cheap way of obtaining the "yellow idol" would be incalculably valuable to him in his dental practice. He came to New-York, and on Saturday last called at No. 75 West Thirteenth-street, the residence of Dr. SAMUEL HANKINSON, the Secretary of the wonder-working alchemists. Dr. HANKINSON exhibited specimens of coin which he assured the simple countryman were transmuted by his process from some base metal, and the resemblance to the virgin ore was so perfect that he defied detection. The dentist was delighted, and bargained for three pounds of the glittering article, for which he paid fifty dollars; but as the gold was manufactured only as ordered, the alchemist told the dupe to come for it on Sunday morning, and generously gave him a genuine gold dollar which was represented to be made of the transmuted substance, to take with him for the purpose of testing its purity.

Eager to obtain his treasure, the Indiana dentist, early on Sunday morning, went to Thirteenth-street. Dr. HANKINSON was absent, attending a patient, so he was told to call again. In a few hours he again essayed to get his gold, but still the Doctor was not at home. Impatient at the delay, the dentist determined to await the physician's return, and the maid ushered him into the office. He there saw enough to make him suspect the true character of the devotee of the black art. Numerous letters lay loosely about, from victims in all parts of the Union, complaining of their bad treatment by the Cabala. The dentist was startled, but still he waited, and the Doctor did not appear. Crest-fallen because of his dashed hopes, he appealed to the Detectives, and early yesterday Officer FARLEY accompanied him to the vicinity of the house. The Detective decided to conceal himself until the alchemist came into the street, and after a weary watch of several hours he appeared, and was at once arrested. He strenuously resisted the officer, however, and in his decided disinclination to accompany the official he clung to the iron area railings.

HANKINSON, who also assumes other names in the prosecution of a multiplicity of schemes for gulling the unwary, lives in elegant style in the house in Thirteenth-street. His wife, upon learning of his arrest, wept bitterly, and told him that if he had accepted her oft-repeated advice to discontinue his dishonest pursuits, the misfortune would not have befallen him. On searching his apartment the Detective found several hundred letters from different parts of the country, which had inclosed from $5 to $100, in payment for the gold. Scores of missives boiling over with indignation and complaint were also found. Dies used for casting coins and amulets; love philters and snuff-boxes, with obscene pictures; books of an immoral tendency; and various other things, represented to work impossibilities, such as lotions for rejuvenating old age, powders securing the affection of all the opposite sex that the fortunate possessor might desire, &c., were among the curiosities of the doctor's laboratory. The letters showed that each of these baits had brought golden bites.

HANKINSON was taken before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and a charge of false pretences was preferred. The accused was specially desirous to "settle" the difficulty by refunding Dr. HARRISON's money, but the latter objected. Justice KELLY held him in $1,000 bail to answer the charge, and he soon found a bondsman.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

APPLICATION FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Board of Alderman, last evening, took from the table the Ordinance Redistricting the City, and made it the special order for the next meeting.

Alderman BRADY offered a resolution directing that a Committee of Five Members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed to draw up an application to the Governor of the State, asking that the Twelfth Regiment be reorganized. It was adopted.

A message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary legal means for opening Avenue D, from Fourteenth to Seventeenth-street. The property through which the Avenue will run, he says, is now owned by the Manhattan Gas Company and the Corporation of the City; the Company owns from Fourteenth to Sixteenth-street and the Corporation from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street. It was laid over to be printed.

Alderman GENET stated that the Special Committee appointed to consider the Mayor's nominations for Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct, was not prepared to report. The Committee had some serious matters under consideration, and he asked the Board not to call upon the Committee to report until next Thursday. The Committee was given till Thursday to prepare its report.

Alderman LYNES offered a resolution directing that the Street Commissioner procure, without contract, for the use of the Fire Department, such badges as may be required by the Board of Fire Commissioners. Laid over.

The Auditor's Report of Accounts audited, amounting to $5,130,065 82, for the second quarter of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, was received, and it was directed that it be printed.

The resolution in favor of altering the original plan for erecting a building in Chambers-street for the steam fire engines, so as to provide for building an additional story in which to accommodate the City Inspector's Department, was considered at some length and laid over.

The Board adjourned to Thursday at 5 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met promptly last evening. Numerous resolutions, providing chiefly for the paving and repairing of certain streets, were submitted and referred. A statement of the apportionments of assessment for the opening of certain sections of Second-avenue and of the Central Park, which had been transmitted from the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in. So, also, was a report in favor of placing two gas lamps in front of Mount Olivet Baptist Church. A serious debate arose on a petition of the Veterans of 1812 for $50, as compensation for firing a [illegible]

THE DISBANDING OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

[illegible]

Gov. MORGAN, at the instigation of Gen. EWEN, the Twelfth Regiment, deemed "contumelious" by those gentlemen, for refusing to drop their own individuality, and amalgamate with the Tenth Regiment, yesterday proceeded from their Armory in Broome-street to the State Arsenal in Brooklyn, where they delivered up their arms. It was an occasion of great interest, not only to the military men of the City, members of the various regiments and their friends, but to our citizens generally, inasmuch as conflicting opinions on the justice and wisdom of the proposed amalgamation, largely prevailed, and not a minority thought that the proceeding was both unwise and unjust. The difficulty has been often before our readers, and need not again be reverted to. Yesterday it reached its climax, and the Twelfth Regiment no longer exists.

The Regiment reached the City Park shortly after 4 P. M., and was reviewed by Mayor TIEMANN and many members of the Common Council. About one hundred and fifty civilians, who sympathized with the disbanded corps, marched in front, linked hand to hand. The regiment itself paraded one hundred and ninety muskets, and a finer set of fellows were never seen in any militia company in the City. Col. COCKS was the commanding officer. Loud cheers greeted their evolutions. It was manifest that the sympathy of the thousands of spectators was with them. The Park for a long time has not been the scene of a gathering so exciting.

Col. COCKS, addressing the Mayor and Common Council, solicited their attention to the perfection of drill displayed by the Regiment, to their soldierly appearance, and asked if such a body of men ought to to be disbanded. (Loud cries of "No, no," from the crowd.) They had been called disorderly because they had refused to unite with another regiment and forfeit their own rights. They could not do this at the dictate of any man, whether he were Major-General, or the Governor of the State. If such despotism were allowed in this Republican country, it would not be long before certain men would erect themselves into petty princes. But the Regiment under his command feeling their independence, were proceeding to lay down their arms in obedience to the mandate of the State, protesting against the exercise of authority which they could not but deem tyrannical, but still yielding submission to the laws.

The Mayor briefly replied: He said that the Municipal authorities had been highly gratified with the exhibition which had just taken place. He had long known that the Twelfth Regiment might be always relied upon as a most efficient body of soldiery, doing abundant credit to the City. While regretting the necessity which urged this duty upon them, he was glad to learn that whatever might be their own feelings in the matter they were resolved, first and above everything else, to obey the law. That was the paramount duty of every citizen, and he rejoiced to know that the Twelfth Regiment, in the hour of trial, had not overlooked it. For himself, he would venture to predict to them that within a very short time a memorial would be addressed to the Governor, not from the Common Council alone, but from the citizens as a body, asking for their reorganization.

As the Regiment passed out of the Park, on their way to Brooklyn, cheers were raised and repeated. In the Board of Aldermen, during the evening, a resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee to memorialize the Governor of the State for the immediate reorganization of this same Twelfth Regiment.

THE REGIMENT IN BROOKLYN.

The Regiment crossed Montague Ferry to Brooklyn at 5 o'clock. Their reception there by the people was a perfect ovation, and must have been highly satisfactory to every individual member of the corps, particularly so to the commanding officer, whose reputation as one of the best drill officers, and one of the best disciplinarians in the State service, is everywhere recognized and acknowledged. Upon landing at the foot of Montague-street, the escort of citizens from New-York were joined by a large number of sympathizing Brooklynites, and as they marched in this order up Montague-street to City Hall square, cheers upon cheers greeted them on every hand from the thousands of citizens who lined the sidewalks to witness the somewhat rare spectacle of a Regiment of citizen soldiers on their way to lay down arms—by which act to signify their determination to suffer a wrong for the sake of a principle, as they believe, vital to all citizen soldiery. Arriving at the City Hall they were reviewed by Mayor POWELL, accompanied by Alderman DAYTON and VAN BRUNT. After going through with the manual of arms and performing several evolutions on the march, the commanding officer, Col. COCKS, stepped forward and addressed the Mayor. In substance the remarks were the same addressed to the Mayor of New-York which are given above. The whole square was crowded to excess, and the manœuvres of the corps elicited the most vehement demonstrations of applause. The proceedings over here, the line of march was again resumed for the State Arsenal on Portland-avenue. The same enthusiasm greeted the Regiment as it passed through Willoughby and Raymond streets, Myrtle and Portland avenues. In front of the Arsenal the citizen escort formed on either side of the street and cheered the corps as it passed through. They then marched into the large hall of the arsenal, and were brought to a rest; and each company successively marched to the gun-room below and surrendered their arms. Upon returning to the hall each company was greeted with loud huzzas. The State arms surrendered into the custody of the proper officer, the band played several patriotic airs, after which they re-formed and proceeded to New-York, passing through Myrtle-avenue, Washington, Sands and Fulton-streets to the Ferry. As before, the route was crowded with citizens, and their approach was the signal for fresh demonstrations of sympathy.

The military bearing and discipline of the corps attracted general attention, and the question was asked on all sides, "Why is such a splendid Regiment disbanded?" For the information of all, we publish the annexed statement:

HEAD-QUARTERS INDEPENDENCE GUARD,
LATE TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State of New-York, has issued a Special Order, stating that he "is pleased in view of the welfare and advancement of the service, the Commandants of the First Division and Fourth Brigade concurring, to direct that Companies A and C, of the late Twelfth Regiment, consolidated together; Companies B and H of the same Regiment, consolidated together; Companies G and E of the same Regiment, consolidated together, and transferred to the Tenth Regiment under Special Orders from General Head-quarters, numbered 56, of March 16, 1859; and Company D of the same Regiment, also transferred by the same order to the Tenth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, be disbanded; and further directing that the muskets of the State in the possession of this Regiment be returned to the State Arsenal in the City of Brooklyn.

This Regiment will accordingly parade on Monday the 25th day of June, inst., in full uniform; proceed to the State Arsenal at Brooklyn, and there deliver the muskets belonging to the State, now in its possession, to such person as may be authorized to receive them.

The Regiment will form in Broome-street, right on Broadway, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Field and Staff will appear mounted. The Commissioned Staff will report to the Colonel at his quarters, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Color Sergeant will receive the colors at the Colonel's quarters, in time for the formation.

In connection with the foregoing, the following explanation is deemed proper:

On the 6th of March last, the Commander-in-Chief, by Special Order No. 56, directed the consolidation of Companies A and C, B and H, G and E, of this regiment, and their transfer with Company D of the same command to the Tenth Regiment, and further directed: "Gen. EWEN will superintend the consolidation hereby ordered, and will, as soon as it is effected, direct the several commandants of companies thus consolidated or transferred, to report for duty to the commandant of the regiment to which they are transferred."

This order purported to be based upon a communication of Major-General SANDFORD and Brigadier-General EWEN, made four months after the last inspection, representing that the Twelfth Regiment "had at the two last annual inspections fallen in numerical strength much below the standard required by our laws and the good of the service," and recommending the projected consolidation and transfer, without the knowledge of any of the officers or members of the Twelfth Regiment, to a Regiment in numerical strength inferior to the Twelfth, and which in defiance of general regulations and general orders remains without any regimental uniform.

This order, with the special order of Brigadier-General EWEN based upon it, fixing the mode of the projected transfer, was and is regarded by the entire Twelfth Regiment as illegal, for the following among many other reasons:

First—If carried into effect, the order destroys its existence as one of the uniformed corps recognized by section 1 of the Act of 1858—in direct violation of that section, which enacts that "the several uniformed corps in said counties, (New-York and Richmond,) as now organized and hereafter to be organized, *shall constitute* the uniformed military force of the First Division," subject only to disbandment (not consolidation) of companies, on falling in numerical strength below the legal standard, as provided by this act, and to certain alterations of districts which do not affect the separate existence of corps in those districts.

Second—It removes from their legitimate office and command all the Field and Staff Officers of the Twelfth Regiment, three captains and eight subaltern officers, who cannot, by the fifth section of article eleven of the Constitution, be removed from office save by the Senate, upon the recommendation for cause stated by the Governor, or by the decision of a Court-Martial; and it compels the officers not absolutely removed, to accept, in opposition to their will, of a new office and a new commission in a regiment which never elected them, and in utter disregard of the constitutional right of the members of companies to elect their own officers; amounting in fact to the removal of commissioned officers and the arbitrary assignment of their successors in command, in tyrannical and unlawful disregard of the second section of article eleven of the Constitution, which declares that "Captains, Subalterns, and non-commissioned officers shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. Field officers of regiments by the written votes of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments."

Third—The projected consolidation and transfer is a fraud upon the privates of the Regiment—violating their contracts of service with the State, which guarantee to them the right of serving under officers and with associates of their own choice, and to make and serve under their own by-laws; which is, in short, a contract to serve in the particular company of the Twelfth Regiment, in which they joined, and that only save as the necessary exigencies of the service may require.

Fourth—The order violates paragraphs 677, 630, 685, 686 and 687 of the General Regulations.

These orders were promulgated by the Lieutenant-Colonel, in order to bring the matter directly before the companies of this command, but were by the several commandants of companies, in view of their illegality, without exception of hesitation, disregarded, and the consolidation and transfer was therefore never effected.

This disregard had the express object of forcing a court-martial, by which the legality of the order in question could be readily and promptly determined, and the determination, if necessary, reviewed on appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Commander-in-Chief, however, probably fearing such an investigation—and violating in this respect military usage, as he had previously disregarded the Constitution and laws which he is sworn to maintain, put no disobedient officer under arrest, ordered no court-martial, but apparently sought to evade question and responsibility by the order of disbandment herewith communicated.

This order assumes what is not true in fact, that the project of consolidation has been carried out.

No orders have been issued by the Commandants of companies, no report has been made to the Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, no company rolls have been delivered to him; and, notwithstanding any statement to the contrary, in the order of either the Commander-in-Chief or Brigadier-General EWEN, no consolidation has been effected.

The effect in terms of the special order of disbandment is to disband four companies of the Tenth Regiment which have never legally existed, and which, if they did exist, could not by law be disbanded; for, had the scheme of consolidation been effected, each consolidated company would contain between sixty and seventy men, a number much larger than that required by law, thus removing the only legal ground for disbandment. The order of disbandment is then as illegal as the order of consolidation—is illegal, in fact, even if the latter be authorized by law. The only possible way by which such disbandment could have legally been effected would have been to revoke Special Orders No. 56, and *afterwards* direct the disbandment of such companies as should be found upon inspection below the standard number of non-commissioned officers and privates.

The only conclusion that can be attained, after a careful consideration of this scheme of consolidation, transfer and disbandment, is, that the Twelfth Regiment continues at this moment legally to exist the same as though said orders from General Head-quarters had never been issued.

The Regiment, however, labors under the difficulty which will always attend the efforts of individuals to resist official usurpation by a resort to the courts of justice.

They can obtain professional services only at an expense which they cannot well sustain. They are opposed by the officers of the Government, paid either by State funds or State preferment, for the support of the Executive.

Neither the Regiment nor its advisers have ever entertained, or now entertain, any opinion other than that of the complete illegality of both the orders referred to.

We admit, however, that the Commander-in-Chief has the physical power to weary us out; and though we do not submit, we retire from a hopeless contest for right, until an appeal can be made to the next Legislature for justice at its hands, by a restoration of all our legal rights, unless the same be soon restored to us in some other way.

It is presumed that the character of the persistent attack made by certain officers upon an effective and ambitious body of soldiers, has never been by any misunderstood.

Your Colonel having been earnestly solicited to resume the command in its present state, has consented to do so for an indefinite time, trusting that the Regiment will continue to perform all its regimental and company duties as heretofore, and abide their time patiently.

Commandants of Companies will promulgate this order to their respective commands.

By order of Col. I. S. COCKS.
WM. G. WARD, Adjutant.
EDWARD W. FISHER, Sergeant Major.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION.

A meeting of the disbanded Regiment was held last evening, to make arrangements for an immediate reorganization, with the intention of applying for a new charter at as early a day as may be practicable. We understand that about fifty persons signified their wish to join the Regiment when reorganized.

The Police Perjury Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: An article appeared in your yesterday's issue which places me in a very unpleasant position before the public; and, in consideration of the same, I would beg a suspension of opinion until the hour of trial, when I trust I shall prove the charge of perjury preferred against me by a man named EDWARD PARKER to be a gross fabrication. The Police Magistrate (MATHEW BRENNAN) who granted the warrant for my arrest, is a personal enemy of mine. He would neither take my statement of the affair, nor hear me in vindication, declaring, while on the bench in the Court of Special Sessions that day, that he would not believe me under oath; and further, that he would discharge all prisoners that I might bring before him at any future day.

DENNIS SULLIVAN, Officer Fourth Precinct.
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 25, 1859.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE TAXES.—The joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors held an adjourned meeting last evening to consider the amount necessary to be levied for carrying on the City Government another year. As has been the practice at almost every meeting held, the first business was to undo what had been done at a previous meeting, and in accordance with this programme the sixth resolution, adopted at the last meeting, was reconsidered to begin with. A motion to insert $10,000 for putting up a building to accommodate the Truant School, was lost. A motion of Alderman STRONG to reduce the amount for carrying on the Ferry and Water Rights law, from $5,000, as reported by the Committee, to $1,500, was lost. Several other motions were made to change this amount, when finally a vote was taken upon the resolution, on a motion to adopt, and lost.

The seventh resolution providing for lighting the streets, was next taken up. A motion of Alderman DOUGLASS to reduce the amount from $100,000 as reported by that Committee, to $85,000, was agreed to.

The eighth resolution was next taken up. This calls for money to support the Fire Department. Nearly every member of the Board wanted to add something to it for his particular friends, and every motion made was adopted. The Board were engaged at this business when our reporter left, but doubtless all, or nearly all, of the additions will be stricken from the list before the report of the Committee is finally adopted.

SCHUTZEN FESTIVAL.—The first annual festival of the Schutzen corps was commenced yesterday at Myrtle-avenue Park, and will be continued through to-day and to-morrow. A large crowd was in attendance yesterday, and the day was passed in shooting the Austrian Eagle, and other harmless amusements.

THE WATER RATES.—In consequence of the appointment of a Committee by the Common Council "to look after the rights of the tax-payers," the Water Commissioners now refuse to permit the pipes to be tapped until the water rent is paid for a year in advance.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

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☞ The TIMES BUILDING is situated opposite the City Hall, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

A father and son named Heard, who lived in Wayland, Mass., went out in a boat, yesterday morning, on the Sudbury River, for the purpose of fishing. In the afternoon the boat was found empty, and the body of the old gentleman was found buoyed up in the water by a frock which he had worn and an oar grasped in his hand. It is supposed that the son had a fit, as he was subject to them, and fell out of the boat, and that his father was pulled out in trying to assist him. The old gentleman was eighty-one years of age, and his son was fifty.

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Worcestershire Sauce,
See that you get the GENUINE, which has LEA & PERRINS on the Labels and Bottles. All other kinds are *worthless imitations and villainous compounds.*
This unrivaled condiment is sold all over the world by respectable dealers in Sauces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Wholesale agents for the United States,
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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
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Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.
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Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

The Eureka Shuttle Sewing Machines—Price $50.—Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local Agents wanted in every city.
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Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Kerosene Oil.
A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
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Rupture Curable by the Riggs Truss.—Perfectly water proof, always cleanly, and will last a lifetime. The Varicocele Truss, also, is universally preferred to suspensory bandages, is more comfortable to wear, and affords permanent relief. No. 449 Broome-st., New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Notice.—We have reduced the price of giving lessons on our Sewing Machines to One Dollar.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

DIED.

FAIRCHILD.—In this City, on Sunday, July 24, of consumption, Mrs. JANE FAIRCHILD, wife of Peter Fairchild, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her brother-in-law, No. 247 West 36th-st., without further invitation, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BRADSTREET.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 25, of consumption, MARGARET, wife of John M. Bradstreet.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 74 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

NOBLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 25, ALLIANCE, daughter of Solomon B. and Agnes Noble, aged 8 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 64 2d-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) July 26, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DOHRMANN.—On Saturday, July 23, of cholera infantum, LEWIS HALLOCK, infant son of Augustus F. and Catharine Dohrmann, aged 10 months and 5 days.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

BROWN.—At Westfield, Staten Island, on Saturday, July 23, MARY DOD BROWN, daughter of the late David Brown, of this City.

Her remains will be taken to 2d-st. Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Whitehall, on arrival of the 1 o'clock P. M. boat from Staten Island, to-day, (Tuesday,) to convey the friends and acquaintances of the family to the Cemetery.

LYON.—At South Orange, N. J., on Sunday evening, July 24, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, HANNAH T., wife of Sylvanus Lyon, aged 32 years, 9 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the house of Samuel P. Valentine, No. 271 Madison st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Friends' Cemetery, Flatbush, L. I.

SMITH.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, July 23, JOHN C. SMITH, aged 69 years.

BAGG.—At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday, July 17, SUSAN TRACY BAGG, of this City, widow of the late Moses Bagg, of Utica, and daughter of the late William G. Tracy, of Whitestown, in 58th year of her age.

COLE.—At Cromwell, Conn., on Friday, July 15, EDWIN H. COLE, aged 32 years.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 403, July 25, 1859.
17, 54, 4, 51, 43, 24, 63, 11, 36, 46, 8, 20, 69, 53, 64.
Class No. 404, July 25, 1859.
72, 25, 43, 10, 60, 5, 68, 2, 38, 64, 36, 33, 39.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 401, July 25, 1859.
71, 54, 68, 57, 26, 29, 41, 63, 16, 56, 35, 1.
Class No. 402, Extra, July 25, 1859.
72, 27, 1, 38, 60, 12, 76, 16, 48, 40, 78, 46, 68.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

JOHN HOWARD, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION BROKER.—Delaware, Georgia and other Southern money bought and sold. Mail orders punctually attended to. Address No. 170 Greenwich-st.

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NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE,
New-York.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
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BRUSHES, PERFUMERY and SOAPS.
Sole agents for { Westley Richard's Celebrated Guns, Eley's Cape Wadding and Cartridges, and Heiffor's Army Razors.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
NO. 331 BROADWAY,
Are offering to the trade, at reduced prices, a choice stock of Damasks, Delaines, Brocatelles, Gilt Cornices, Gilt and Buff Window Shades, Window Hollands, Reps, &c. Wholesale and Retail. Window Shades in Stock and Manufactured to order. No. 331 BROADWAY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York, Times Building.
Liberal arrangements will be made with advertisers, and their favors promptly inserted in any Newspaper published in the United States or Canada, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. Raymond & Wesley.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all diseases incident to the process of Teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar st.

OLD
CONTINENTAL WHISKY
FOR SALE
BY
CAMPBELL & [illegible]
[illegible] 64 4th-av.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA HAS NEVER BEFORE (except on one day) been seen BY DAYLIGHT. GIGNOUX'S NIAGARA has *never before* been exhibited in any way. The rooms has never appeared so well, and THE LADIES is receiving encomiums from every visitor. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

THE [illegible] NUMBER.
[illegible]
A FORMER [illegible]
THE MUSICIAN [illegible]
Illustrated by [illegible]
MY WIFE.
WHAT'LL YOU [illegible]?
A BALLAD.
VISITORS.
HEXAMETERS AT JAMESTOWN.
ISABELL BERNARD'S LESSON.
LEGAL WIT.
MARGARET STUART.
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. THACKERAY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Patron—Miles' White—Four Head-Pieces.
CHAPTER LXXX.—Pocahontas.
CHAPTER LXXXI.—Sea Augusta Bonit.
CHAPTER LXXXII.—Miles Molders.
CHAPTER LXXXIII.—Troubles and Consolations.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
MASTER CHARLEY'S FOURTH OF JULY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Master Charley as Washington—The Accident—The Rescue—Warlike—[illegible]
[illegible]

"Col. Fuller—[illegible] The Colonel has had [illegible] the very sanctum of [illegible] —a favored guest among [illegible] greatly petted by the [illegible] and the wits of London and Paris."

SPARKS
FROM A LOCOMOTIVE,
OR,
LIFE AND LIBERTY IN EUROPE.
BY THE AUTHOR OF "BELLE BRITTAN."
Neat 12mo. Price $1.
A Series of Letters from Liverpool, Edinburgh, London, Paris, Florence, Naples, Rome, etc., giving piquant and spicy off hand sketches of Men, Women and Things, in the leading capitals of Europe.
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TURKISH LATAKIA TOBACCO,
FOR
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Manufactured expressly for the London Clubs—a superior article for smoking. A fresh importation just received and FOR SALE TO THE TRADE,
By TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

DURYEAS'
MAIZENA.
AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.
THE GREATEST DELICACY OF THE AGE.
MADE FROM THE CHOICEST WHITE CORN.
FOR
BLANC MANGE, BOILED CUSTARD, ICE CREAM, MINCTE PUDDING, &c.
☞ It not only furnishes a valuable addition to the "Bill of Fare," but it is unequaled as an economical and wholesome diet for invalids and infants. For sale at all principal druggists and groceries in the country.
Wholesale depot,
No. 180 FULTON-ST., New-York.
Manufactured at Glen Cove, L. I.
WM. DURYEA, Agent.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF THE WAR
ON THE AUSTRIAN CURRENCY.
Owing to the war at present raging gold is now worth 48 PER CENT. PREMIUM
IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.
This is equivalent to a reduction of
43 PER CENT. ON THE PRICE OF
HUNGARIAN WINES.
We are thereby enabled to give our pure and excellent Claret and Hocks from $6 75 per dozen upwards.
These wines are equal to French Claret [illegible] at $8. FREUND & GROSSINGER,
No. 170 Water-st.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.
This composition consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with the beautiful and imperishable mineral, Mica. It is durable and flexible, and practically imperishable, and is the best, cheapest and most ornamental roofing in use. LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED, AND WARRANTED WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and the best of references can be seen at our office. JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BLINDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & I. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 227 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 121 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; C. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Sellow, Jersey City; C. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

ICE, ICE, ICE.
25 cents per hundred pounds, or $3 50 per ton, at the depot of the Dutchess Ice Company, foot of North Moore-st., on and after Friday, July 22.
P. S.—All who have wagons will find this an economical way of getting ice.

Through the ocean speeds the lightning,
Bearing words of love and peace,
Through the world speeds LYON'S Powder,
Slaying vermin without cease.
Bed-bug, roach, and flea, and fly,
Feed upon it, squirm and die.
His Pills like it, from poison free,
Cannot hurt humanity,
Yet rats and mice they quickly slay.
LYON'S POWDER IS HARMLESS TO mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.
Sample Flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes 50 cents and $1.
Beware of imitators and impostors.
BARNES & PARK,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

DR. J. BOVEE DOD'S OFFICE HOURS FOR Consultation are from 12 to 4 P. M., at No. 649 Broadway.
Where his
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
for Incipient Consumption and other diseases, are for sale, by CHAS. WIDDIFIELD.
Price, $1 50 for a quart bottle.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.—The debility caused by this excessive warm weather, from which all persons more or less suffer, can be speedily relieved by the use of this great tonic, which has achieved a wide reputation as a corrector of all irregularities of the stomach. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

WHISKERS, LUXURIANT MUSTACHES produced in six weeks by my Onguent, which for seven years has never failed to give entire satisfaction to all who have used it. Price $1; sent by mail, post-free, to any address. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

TO TRAVELERS.—UP-TOWN TICKET OFFICE for the sale of tickets to all towns in the North, East, West and Southwest, open day and evening. Metropolitan Hotel. A. F. LELAND, Agent.

Sunday Recreation—Answer to "M. S. T."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow a working man to answer for you the inquiries which "M. S. T." makes, in his note published in to-day's (Monday's) TIMES. He asks:

1. "Do the successful business men of our community use the Sabbath as a day of recreation, &c.?" Certainly they do, to a considerable extent, as any one will see for himself by visiting on Sunday the suburban places of resort. It is by no means the "lowest classes," as "M. S. T." assumes, who visit these places most, but the middling—those which are most busy and industrious during the week, and, of course, *feel most need of recreation on Sunday*. I can testify to this fact from repeated personal observations. Can your correspondent deny it, and assert from *personal observation* that the frequenters of these places of Sunday recreation are, for the most part, from the lowest and worst classes in the community?

2. "Can you affirm that those of this class, (those confined in factories and workshops, founderies, &c., during the week,) who spend the Sabbath only as a day of rest, and for the worship of God, are one whit less vigorous in mind and body, than those who use it as a day of recreation?" Yes, *decidedly*; if by "rest" and "the worship of God" you mean, simply and only, physical inaction and the ceremonials of worship, as found in our churches, and exclude, (as the form of the question implied was meant to be excluded,) everything of a cheerful recreative character. The Editor of the TIMES is quite right in assuming, as he does, that our bodies are "the temples of the Holy Ghost," and that we are as truly worshipping God when, by healthful and innocent mirth, we are recreating and reinvigorating these living temples, as when we go up to the temple that is "made with hands" for more formal, but, perhaps, not more acceptable worship. There are "sermons in stones, and trees, and flowers," and a blessed influence wafted down from heaven in the pure breezes, which, to many a poor, tired, worn denizen of the metropolis, speak better things than any words uttered by human lips, or any inspiration gathered within the brick walls of any house of worship.

I would not disparage the formal exercises of religious worship. But I protest, Mr. Editor, with you, against the idea that, only in proportion as we multiply and lengthen out such exercises, can we please the Most High, and promote our own highest physical and spiritual good.

L. H.

Precautions for Bathers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent sad casualty happening to a young lady while bathing at Coney Island, brings afresh to my mind the question that has often occurred to me. Why are these deplorable accidents allowed to occur year after year, and nothing done to prevent it? Every Summer people go down to Coney Island in crowds to enjoy the pure air and to bathe on the most deceptive bathing-ground I have ever seen. Everything is fair and inviting; the water placid; bathers are enjoying themselves at every distance—from knee deep to full swimming depth, and not the slightest intimation given of the treacherous under-tow until the bather is within its horrible influence.

I can speak somewhat feelingly upon this subject, for I was once enticed into wading to the depth of four feet and a half; and then turning for the shore, I felt the draft of the under-tow on my legs with such force that it required my utmost exertion to free myself from an influence I can never forget. I feel confident that if I had been so unfortunate as to wade three steps further, it would have been fatal; and as I went on the spur of the moment, without speaking of it to any one, no idea could have been formed as to my whereabouts.

I have a friend who came near closing his mortal career in a similar manner. Being an expert swimmer, he saved himself by a leap in the water, given with all his energy, after being sucked under twice by the current.

Now, I presume that escapes like these are more numerous than the public are aware of; and when a life is lost in this way it is submitted to, as if nothing could be done to prevent a recurrence.

It seems to me that those who profit by bathers visiting the place should be compelled to do what they have not yet done—provide for their visitors' safety, by notifying them of their danger, and of the limits of safe bathing.

Boats for saving cannot be relied on alone. Let the distances be measured and indicated in some way, that every bather may know where he is going. Surely it is worth while to do something of the sort to save the lives that are daily risked there at this time of the year. And it is my belief that the proprietors would find themselves repaid in the profits of their business. At all events the thing should be done, and that, too, without delay. And if the proprietors have not sufficient humanity to do it freely, let them be required to do it.

PHILO.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Long Island Ferry Company vs. The Brooklyn Ferry Company.—This was an application by the plaintiffs for an injunction against the defendants to restrain them from running ferry boats between this City and Williamsburgh, from points known as the Peck-slip and Grand-street ferries. The motion was made on Wednesday last, and was noticed in THE TIMES of Thursday, but the final hearing was put over until yesterday.

An extensive array of counsel appeared for the respective parties, among whom were the ablest in the City, Messrs. O'Conor, Brady, McKeon and Hutchings, among others, were in attendance.

The plaintiffs in the case claim the exclusive privilege and right to the profits of these ferries, by and under a lease granted for ten years by the Comptroller last Spring. This lease was made in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, requiring that the ferries shall be leased at public auction to the highest bidder, and for such a term.

The defendants claim that they have the right to run their boats under a former resolution of the Common Council, transferred to them by the parties holding under the immediate action of the Board; that that lease has not expired, and that instead of having an injunction granted against them, they were entitled to such against the City and the plaintiffs.

Counsel for defence argued that the City had no right to grant ferry privileges at auction, because the Legislature had no power to restrict the leasing of them in such a manner; that the ferry privileges were the private property of the City, and that therefore the Legislature could not interfere in the disposal of them by fixing the form and term of the lease. It was argued by the defence that the only authority under which the Comptroller leased the ferries was by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, instructing him to do so, which was not sufficient authority to make the transaction valid. The plaintiffs contended that the authority of the Charter was good authority, and that under it the leases were made, and must be maintained; and that although the only authority under which the Comptroller acted, was a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, still the plaintiffs had come in possession of the right, had paid their money for it, and were entitled to the injunction asked.

In course of the argument it appeared that the estimated loss of the plaintiffs, per day, by the competition of the defendants, is, for the Grand-street Ferry, $120; and for the Peck-slip Ferry, $300. However, the defendants denied running the Grand-street Ferry at all.

Argument still pending.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Sexton vs. Fleet.—This action was brought against Samuel Fleet and Catharine his wife, upon her guaranty of a promissory note made by her husband. The complaint alleged that on July 28, 1857, the defendant Catharine made an instrument in writing, indorsed upon the back of the note in question, whereby, in consideration of one dollar, she guaranteed the payment of the note, and that the note, so indorsed, &c., was delivered, &c. It further alleged non-payment, protest and notice to the defendant Catharine. The remaining allegations were as follows: "That at the time of the making of the note and guarantee aforesaid, the said defendant Catharine Fleet was and still is possessed of certain property and real estate in her own right, and as her separate estate and property; and that the said note was given by the said defendant, Samuel Fleet, in payment for services performed toward the erection of certain buildings upon premises owned and belonging to said Catharine Fleet, in her own right, and as her separate estate and property, and that the guarantee aforesaid was accepted on the credit of the said separate estate and property of the said defendant, Catharine Fleet; and that the further consideration therefor was the services performed upon the said property.

The relief demanded was, that the defendant be declared a charge upon the separate estate of the wife; that the plaintiff be paid the amount with interest, &c., that a receiver be appointed for that purpose; that the separate property be sold under the direction of the Court, and the plaintiff be paid, &c.

The defendants demurred, assigning as grounds: *First*, that the defendant, Catharine Fleet, was improperly joined as defendant. Second, that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The demurrer was argued at Special Term before Judge DALY, who held the complaint defective in respect that it did not definitely describe the separate property of the wife, on which plaintiff sought to charge the debt. He therefore sustained the demurrer.

On appeal from his decision the General Term have, a day or two since, affirmed it. They all concur that a complaint which seeks relief by charging a married woman's separate estate with a debt contracted by her, must describe the estate upon which the charge is to be made. There was, however, some difference of opinion in the opinions filed upon other points raised in the cause.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

E. V. Haughwout & T. B. Nicol vs. Ullmann.—This is an action by the plaintiffs, a well known furnishing house in Broadway, to recover $200, as the value of certain articles loaned and furnished to the Academy of Music for lighting the same in December last, at the time of the benefit gotten up for the Mount Vernon Fund.

It appeared that Dion Bourcicault made the arrangement with the plaintiffs for the loan of the furniture in question, and that Bourcicault did not at the time disclose his agency in the transaction.

The defence on the part of Ullman is that Mr. Bourcicault should have been sued, and not the defendant.

The plaintiffs contend that Mr. Ullman had the control of the receipts of the benefit in question, and could have retained the sum necessary to pay the demand, which was just and necessary, and that not having done so, he must respond to the damages; and that Dion Bourcicault gave the services of himself and wife gratuitously.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

[illegible]

COTTON—Has advanced ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb., with [illegible] 2,500 bales at the improved rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens heavy to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been fair, and most holders have met it [illegible], in some instances to the extent of [illegible]. This has had an injurious effect upon the trade, and prices have again declined very generally, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported of 7,600 bbls. [illegible]

[illegible] Southern Flour is in [illegible] demand at [illegible] rates. Sales have been reported since our last of only 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $5 05@$5 75 for inferior to good mixed brands; $5 80@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, and $9 for new Gallego extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $4@$4 60 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in active demand, and sales have been made of 850 bbls., in lots, at $3 85@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for, but generally at prices which holders refuse to accept for desirable lots. Hence business is restricted. Sales *have been confined to 10,600 bushels, including* (reported) Chicago Spring, at 70c.; good old White Genesee, at $1 25; Red do., at $1 15; fair to very good Kentucky, at $1 30@$1 35; new white Southern, part, $1 32; and new red do., $1 22 ℔ bushel. Western mixed Corn has been freely offered and purchased, to-day, at reduced prices, sales having been reported *of 72,500 bushels, at 80c.@82c.*, chiefly at 82c. for new, with small lots at 83c.; and 78c. for old, in store, ℔ bushel. A small lot of Jersey yellow was also reported, at 86c. ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy, at 83c.@85c. ℔ bushel; 800 bushels sold. Oats are in slack demand, including Canada at 40c.@44c.; Western, 40c.@44c.; State, 40c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c.; Southern, 34c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY-CLOTH—Sales 100 bales at 12c. ℔ yard.

HAY—Sales to-day 850 bales North River, in lots, at 65c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been sparingly purchased, including last year's crop at 8c.@14c., and old at 4c.@7c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Sales to-day, 80 tons Scotch Pig, part $24 ℔ ton, usual terms.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request at previous figures.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, and somewhat nominal. 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of, chiefly at 45½c. ℔ gallon. Tar is unchanged. The sales of Resin include 700 bbls. common, afloat, at $1 75 ℔ 310 lbs.; and 300 bbls. white, at $4 25 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in very moderate demand at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, and is cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,750 bbls., in lots, *chiefly at $15 50 for Mess; $16 for (500 bbls.)* uninspected Mess, to go to Canada; $14 50 for Thin Mess, and $10 50@$10 75 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue heavy and languid, including Hams, at 8c.@8¾c., and Shoulders, at 6c.@6⅝c. ℔ lb. Bacon is very dull and nominal. Lard is quiet and declining. Sales to-day, 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10⅞c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in limited request at old prices. Sales 170 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for at 13c.@19c. for State; 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 5c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 200 tcs. at from $4@$4 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no very remarkable alteration, sales having been made to-day of 752 hhds. Cuba at 5⅞c.@6¾c.; 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 7c.@8c.; 46 hhds. New-Orleans at 5¾c.@6¾c.; and 175 boxes Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Is in demand, at 25c.@25¼c., and is generally held at 26c. ℔ gallon. No important sales.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there have been taken 500 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ lb.; 1,650 bbls. Flour, by steamer and packet, on Saturday and to-day, (including the engagements previously reported,) at 9d.; 50 boxes Bacon, and (reported) 70 tons Oil Cake, at 7s. 6d. For Hamburg, by steamer, 100 bags Cocoa, at 5-16c.; 2,200 bags Coffee, at ¼c. ℔ lb.; and 50 tons Measurement Goods, at 40s. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL.

In consequence of alteration and repairs,

JAMES G. AITKEN

Will on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 27, Remove his stock of Mantillas and Millinery Goods to his private residence, No. 28 Greene-st., until which time

Great inducements

Will be given to ladies purchasing

Mantillas and Millinery.

J. G. AITKEN, No. 303 Canal-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,

Would respectfully call to the attention

Of the ladies their superior assortment

Of Traveling Dress Goods.

Suits made to order at shortest notice.

Traveling Dusters constantly on hand.

GREAT REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES.

Bands Collars, Sets, Lace Sets, &c., &c., &c.

Bargains will be offered by

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

Just received, an invoice of Pineapple Handkerchiefs.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts, 12 spring, $1 31; 15 spring, $1 50 and 17 spring $2; dealers supplied with 9 spring at $6, 12 at $11, and 14 spring at $14 per dozen. Old Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 381 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE!!! FIRE!!! FIRE!!!

BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.

GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED

at the late fire, No. 457 Broadway,

will be sold for less than half price

for a few days

ONLY.

Very fine Black Hats, worth $4,

selling at $2 50.

Choice imported Soft Hats worth $5, selling from $1 to $3.

Splendid assortment of Straw Hats

worth $1 to $5, selling from

25 cents to $1.

Caps only 50 cents.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,

As imported from England,

for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.

This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to R. THORLEY, depot No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.

Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 65 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 257 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Stables in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner by the best London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, is uniform in quality, it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by C. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 12 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain ensues. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet or particulars.

LIBBY'S OYSTER PLACE, NO. 139 FULTON-STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU-STREETS.—The coolest place in the City. Oysters taken from the beds daily and immediately transferred to my Patent Oyster Refrigerator, perfectly healthy and as fine as at any season of the year. OLIVER LIBBY, late of No. 6 Pine-st.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 18 tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner; she is in complete order, sloop-rigged, and only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week of H. MANUEL, Exchange office, No. 157 Greenwich-st.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &C.—JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer, and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up-town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall st.

SAFE WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND safe, about 3 feet high, and 2 or 3 feet wide, about 18 inches deep, (inside measure.) Address, stating maker, price, size, (inside and out,) &c., &c., JOHN E. NOWELL, Goshen, New-York.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable for pic-nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit. WM. S. MURRAY, No. 21 John-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE PUBLISHERS OF

MRS. PARTINGTON'S

NEW BOOK,

KNITTING WORK,

Are obliged to delay its publication till

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

This course has been rendered necessary by the large orders received from the trade from all parts of the United States, completely exhausting our first edition, and rendering necessary the printing of a second edition, before the work can be presented to the public.

Our advance orders at the present time amount to nearly

10,000 COPIES,

and orders are being received by every mail.

As an evidence of the opinion of the booksellers in different parts of the country relative to this book, we extract the following from among the many orders received:

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1859.

MESSRS. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—Please send us, as soon as ready, 500 copies of Mrs. Partington's new book, and oblige Yours, &c.,

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1859.

MESSRS. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—Please increase our order for Mrs. Partington's "Knitting Work" to 500 copies. Our orders from our customers for the book come in quite fast. Truly yours,

SHELDON & CO.

BALTIMORE, July 15, 1859.

MESSRS. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—We shall want 100 copies of your new book by Mrs. Partington, when ready. Send per steamer, and oblige

Yours respectfully,

HENRY TAYLOR.

COLUMBUS, July 15, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: You may send us, just as soon as ready, 100 copies of Mrs. Partington's new book. Its sale promises to be quite large with us. Yours truly,

FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO.

We shall be able to publish by the date now specified—August 3—when we shall be ready to furnish the numerous orders received, and any others that we may receive by that time, without further delay.

BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE,

Publishers, Boston.

FOURTH THOUSAND

OF THAT REMARKABLE BOOK,

COUNTERPARTS;

OR, THE CROSS OF LOVE,

By the Author of "CHARLES AUCHESTER."

Highly praised by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, and by every one who has read it. Cloth, $1. Paper, 50 cents. MAYHEW & BAKER, Publishers, Boston.

H. DEXTER & CO., Wholesale Agents, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

A fresh supply, just received, of THE BASE BALL AND CRICKET-PLAYERS' POCKET COMPANION, 25 cents each.

So many new notions started people say gives us

DINSMORE'S

RELIABLE RAILROAD GUIDE.

THE OLD PIONEER.

Established in 1850.

With a splendid map. Price 25 cents. Free by mail.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.

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EQUINOX HOUSE,

By C. A. ORVIS.

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VERMONT HOUSE,

By GEORGE B. BRONS.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox; 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Oak Hall, formerly known as the Broadway House, No. 257 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, is now ready for the reception of boarders, having been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished throughout. Strangers seeking a pleasant Summer retreat will know how to appreciate the capacious halls, large and well ventilated rooms of this establishment. Please call and examine before locating. The proprietor, E. F. CARTER, formerly of the Temple Grove House, will be happy to accommodate any of his old patrons and friends that may favor him with a call.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands first among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.

HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared to accommodate a few Summer boarders. This hotel is situated 60 miles from New-York, on the south side of the Island, in direct communication with New-York twice each day. Good fishing in both salt and fresh water; boats always in readiness for pleasure or fishing excursions. For particulars, take the cars at 10 A. M. or 3½ P. M., from Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, to Medford Station, or address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The above house is built with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a first class house, and is located within one hundred yards of the beach, between the National and Mansion House. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing WOOLMAN STOKES, proprietor.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A few rooms are now vacant at this delightful private Summer residence. Parties desirous of securing board will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2, North River.

JOHN H. ENYARD, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE or four desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

RETIREMENT.—CHANGE TO DRY COOL mountain air, romantic scenery, baths, soft pure water, amply shaded play-grounds, airy rooms, good food—enough of it. Address a letter, Plainfield, N. J. Reference—J. Davidson, No. 26 Murray-st.; Wm. Allen, No. 49 Chambers st.; J. Myers, No. 64 Broadway.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

LADIES DESIROUS OF OBTAINING Board in the Country, on reasonable terms, can be accommodated in a small private family a short distance from the City. Inquire at No. 68 Murray-st. Two or three children can be accommodated.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure board for the month of August, in a farm house or village residence convenient of access to and from the City every day. Address G., Box No. 747 Post-office.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—GOOD ROOMS CAN be had at Bateman's Point. Apply to

SETH BATEMAN.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT furnished rooms and board for gentlemen; a comfortable home, elevated location, modern brown-stone house No. 61 Sands-st., near the ferries. An excellent table, family small and select; no children. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 67 Henry-st., 5 minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, not above Peekskill, for a gentleman and his wife, nurse and child. Two large rooms required. Address, stating location and terms, B., Box No. 1,920 Post-office.

NO. 30 LAIGHT STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without Board, for gentleman and their wives, or a few single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. This is a very desirable location, being opposite St. John's Park, the boarders having the privilege of the same.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen. House first class; location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A YOUNG GENtleman, of unexceptionable character, wishes full board—dinner in the middle of the day—and a small chamber in a private family, in the vicinity of Bleecker-st. and Broadway. Address, immediately, Box No. 4,111, New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington place, the most delightful Summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

NO. 189 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated, with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let on second-story, with breakfast and tea to single gentlemen. References required. Gas and bath in the house, at No. 86 Amity-st.

SOUTHERN MEN

Will please call and examine the new anti-friction

COTTON-PRESS;

Both for packing and compressing. Also,

TOBACCO, CHEESE, AND CIDER PRESSES.

All of which are constructed under one patent, issued June 21, 1859, and may be seen by calling on A. H. EMERY, the inventor and patentee, who will remain at his rooms at the Astor House a few days for the purpose of selling to parties desiring an interest therein. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman and her son, a young lad; the mother is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; bakes well, and understands milk and butter; the son can take care of a horse and carriage, work about and make himself generally useful; country preferred and wages a secondary consideration. Apply at No. 262 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; the other can do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and take care of children, or would do plain sewing; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen till suited, at No. 215 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the thread and needle store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and has no objection to go in the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 Spring st., in the dry goods store, one block east of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 East 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker; understands all kinds of desserts and pastries; if required, has no objection to assist in the washing; has no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 128 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation by the week or month; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; makes shirts; is quick at the needle; kind to children; wages $6 and $7. Also, a smart girl as general servant; washes and irons well. Wages, $8; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; also, a German girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; both can come well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; can come well recommended; has no objections to the country. Can be seen, after 9 o'clock on Monday, at her present employer's, No. 16 West 25th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED AND competent young woman, a situation in City or country, as general house servant; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes first-rate bread. Also, a nice, tidy girl, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class cook by a respectable French woman, also as cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; understands the business well; can make excellent pastry and bread; is a good washer and ironer, and will assist in it if required; has good reference. Call at No. 237 Madison-st., from 10 to 4, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A MOST respectable servant, with three years' references; is a girl of neat appearance, very reliable and trustworthy; also, a good washer and ironer, and a most excellent baker. Call at No. 82 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE GERman girl, who speaks the English language perfectly, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a very neat sewer; can cut and fit, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 230 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress and plain sewer, or as nurse and seamstress, or would take care of an old lady and sew. Call Monday, at No. 271 West 27th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECtable girl, with undoubted City reference, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE AND TIDY girl; is a good cook and baker of bread, pies and biscuit, is also an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 44 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to go in the country; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 407 Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, work by the day or week. Call for one week at No. 154 East 18th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable girl, in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 East 10th-st., five doors from 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 210 West 36th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, the other up-stair work and assist in the washing; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 230 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City references given. Call at Mr. BORNER'S, No. 835 4th-st., between avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A healthy young woman, whose babe is just four months old. Call at No. 69 6th av., second floor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who can produce satisfactory references as to his being a first-class groom and driver, willing to be useful in the house if required. Has no objection to the country. Of willing and obliging disposition. Would be useful to his employer. Any commands addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 230 Times Office, will be attended to for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, of extensive experience in laying out new grounds and all improvements, and well acquainted with greenhouse plants and grapes; 16 years in the vicinity of New-York; the most satisfactory City reference; 7 years on a first-class place. A note addressed to HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 195 *Times* Office will be attended to this week.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE SITUATIONS; the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener, the woman as cook, washer and ironer; both fully understand their business and can give reference as to character, sobriety, and industry; have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady, active, middle-aged man, who perfectly understands his business; is single and free from any incumbrance; will try to give satisfaction; has no objection to a country situation; has lived one year and six months in his last place. Address E. M., at Mr. Corwin's, 900 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman, plain gardener or groom; understands his business well; no objections to the country. Also, by a young man, a situation as coachman, can milk cows and do farming generally. Wages moderate. Call or address No. 519 Broadway, third floor, *front room, for two days.*

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man as waiter; has three years' City reference from his last place; no objection to the country; he will be found willing and obliging; is an excellent hand at keeping plate in order, and will go with the carriage. Call at No. 282 4th-av. near 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIGENT young man; can groom and care horses well; not long in this country; has a good idea of grocery and liquor business; can write well; will take small wages till he proves himself deserving; will be found faithful to his employer, and willing to put hands to any work. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married Scotchman, as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can produce the best of testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; would have no objection to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman of great experience; he is a single man, and understands his business thoroughly; can produce the best of City reference from gentlemen in this City. Address A. B., care of Mr. Curr, Saddler, No. 448 Canal-st. No objections to any part of the country.

WANTED—A FRENCH WAITER, OF RESPECTable family, and good education, who perfectly understands his business, desires a situation in a private family. No objection to the country. Speaks English and German, and can give the best of City references. Address B. M., No. 29 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried Englishman as coachman and gardener; has practical experience in both branches, and is not afraid of work; has two years' recommendation to that effect. A note addressed to W. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for three days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A thorough practical man; is a married man; has been many years in this country. Can give satisfactory references. Address F., or apply at Smith's seed store No. 64 White st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman, and assist in a garden; is willing to make himself useful; can give good reference; has lived with his last employer three years. Address M. W., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man. Understands his business, and is not afraid of work. Has good references as to capabilities, &c. Address J. T., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.—A YOUNG man wants a situation on a farm where he can make it a home and learn the business, with a small compensation. Address FARMER, Box No. 103 *New-York Times* Office.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, WHO is at leisure after 3 P. M., desires a set of books to keep, or any other work of that description; can translate French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and German. Address U. D., Box No. 2,940 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DEsires a situation as coachman and groom. He understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses. Age 22. He has driven both private and public, in town and country, for the past 10 years. He is a first-class groom and a good driver, and has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give first-class reference. Can be seen at his present employer's stables, No. 136 East 28th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A first-class practical young man, (late of Rome,) who thoroughly understands his business in the greenhouse, hot house, vinery, vegetables and graces. Five years reference from his last employer. Address GARDENER, at A. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST AND HARDWORKing young man, a situation; he is a good farmer and vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is willing to work and make himself useful; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man of good habits, with good references; he understands the laying out of new grounds, also gardening in its various branches. Address R. E. P., until engaged, at Prof. Mapes', No. 134 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN as gardener and farmer, a short distance from the City, the wife to attend to poultry; none need apply without the best recommendation for honesty and sobriety. Apply to McILVAINE & YOUNG, seed men, No. 9 John st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN EXTENSIVE jewelry-store; one perfectly conversant with the business in all its parts; none other will answer; and who can furnish undoubted references as to capacity and integrity. Address JEWELRY-STORE, Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK IN the hosiery business, one competent to fill the position. Unexceptionable reference required. Salary moderate, with prospects of advance. Address H. C., Box No. 2,575 Post-office.

WANTED—A WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.—A first rate workman, of experience, wishing a permanent situation, may address, during the week, or apply, after 7 P. M., to C. G. STONE, No. 38 6th-av.

WANTED—A CLERK IN AN AUCTION HOUSE; one who writes a good hand and is rapid at figures. Address, with references, Box No. 176 Post office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE dry-goods store. One acquainted with the City trade preferred. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD FARM HANDS, NEAR the City. Wages $15 a month and board. Apply at No. 42 Pine st., Room No. 6, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BOWERY—For sale, a frontage of 75 on the Bowery, near Canal-st., suitable for a public institution.

ELM-ST.—A frontage of 40 feet near Broome-st.

CHURCH ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Franklin-st.

WHITE-ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Broadway.

CANAL ST.—A frontage of 75 feet near Varick st.

DUANE ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Centre-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—A frontage of 63 feet near 4th-av.

BROADWAY—Twenty one lease years for sale.

GRAND-ST.—Corner lot near Centre Market.

Also, houses and lots on Broome, Bleecker, Spring, Varick, Division, Prince and Stanton sts.

Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FOUR building lots, each 25 feet front and rear, and 90 feet deep, on the corner of Lombardy and Front sts., in the city of Newark, and within 3 minutes' walk of the depot. Also, the house and lot No. 19 Lombardy-st. House 16 feet front by 28 feet deep, and the lot 21½ feet front by about 140 deep. Terms very accommodating. Apply to JOSEPH B. JACKSON, Executor, No. 181 Broad-st., or to E. N. Miller, at the Court House, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 18th-st. and 7th-av., four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos. 273 and 275 Bleecker-st., three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x75.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts., 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 53.

FOR SALE—THE FINE, COMMODIOUS THREEstory brick house and lot No. 254 Livingston-st., near Nevins, one street from Fulton-av., Brooklyn, with arched parlors, speaking tubes, wash tubs, nursery bath rooms, wash basins, &c.; hot and cold water through the house, and in every way replete with all the conveniences. Also, the frame house and lot No. 18 Nevins-st.; part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADAM P. PENTZ, 30 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses, with all the modern improvements; basement and three stories high, with an average of four feet between ceiling and roof of third story. This is a class of house long needed, being full front, well located and first-class, on Lexington av. between 30th and 39th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means, or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STOry brick house No. 11 Monroe place, Brooklyn; house 25x45, with all modern improvements. Lot 25x100. Apply to B. R. Blydenburgh, No. 84 Pierrepont-st., or to J. H. Brower & Co., No. 45 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, No. 8 Horatio-st.; nine rooms, Croton, bath, gas fixtures, portable heater, court yard and iron railing. Inquire of GEO. W. JAQUES, No. 4 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 173 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE property, suitable for manufacturing purposes—situated at Hunter's Point, L. I., within two minutes' walk of the ferry from the foot of 34th-st. Said property comprises 21 lots of ground, having a water front of 100 feet, with sufficient depth of water for large-class vessels. The buildings are all in excellent condition, built of brick, with slate roofs, 50x100 with wing 30x50 feet, together with sheds, blacksmith shops and other out buildings. A never failing well of soft water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVEstory white marble building, No. 558 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN that desirable locality, No. 150 West 19th st.; the premises are in excellent condition, having lately been thoroughly put in order and newly painted, and containing all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, baths, &c. Immediate possession will be given. Rent $575 per annum. Apply at No. 150 West 19th-st., from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.

HOTEL TO LET—BLANCARD'S HOTEL, ON the west side of Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., connecting with a large building on 12th-st., and containing about one hundred rooms. The location is considered one of the best for a hotel. For further information apply to RICHARD MORTIMER, No. 11 Wall-st., or at No. 30 East 23d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE IMmediate vicinity of Union square and 5th-av., a handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements. For particulars and cards to view apply to STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, counsellor at law, No. 299 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., up stairs; or Box No. 1,300 Post office.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 80 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 206 William and No. 112 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st.; entrance in Warren st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, the two 3-story frame houses in 59th-st., near 8th-av. and terminus of the Railroad, with gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, and opposite Central Park. There is a splendid view of the Ramble. Apply to MICHAEL TRACY, 8th-av., cor. 59th st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to G. G. & H. M. TABER, No. 79 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 21st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at $90 a month, if rented immediately, or to respectable, responsible parties of undoubted reference, suite of furnished rooms, third floor, with parlor, first floor and privilege of basement and kitchen, at $50 a month.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

NOTICE.—A LARGE ROOM TO LET AT CHEAP rent, suitable for any mechanical purpose, as there is abundant light to it. The room is 35 feet long by 15 feet wide, in the rear of No. 25 Greenwich st. Apply, for rent, &c., on the premises. ROBERT WALKER.

BASEMENT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—A well-lighted and commodious basement, 100 feet deep, with dry sub cellar, suitable for any kind of business, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 148 Broadway.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 148 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, OF SIX ACRES, at Tivoli, fronting the range of the Catskill Mountains, with extended views both up and down the river, and unsurpassed for beauty of scenery. The house is octagon, with wings, two stories and attic; also, stone stable and coach-house, ice house, &c., &c., and large new gardener's dwelling-house, in a commanding position. The garden and grounds contain fruit of the choicest kinds, and excellent water. The situation of Tivoli is an important one, all the trains stopping there, and a telegraph office at the station. There is an Episcopal Church and other places of worship in the immediate neighborhood. Apply to Mr. ELMENDORF, on the premises; or to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR sale or exchange for City or town property, or merchandise would be taken in part payment. Situated only eight miles from New York, on the line of the *New York and Erie Railroad*, of about 45 acres of good land. The buildings consist of a two story frame house, filled in with brick, newly furnished, with all the modern improvements; the tenant house, stable, barn, henery and ice-house filled; a cow and well arranged; also, the stock, horse, oxen, cows, carriage, wagons, and all necessary implements. Location unequaled for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars inquire at the auction room No. 153 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Ease of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Elizabeth City, New-Jersey, with two lots of ground. Consists of a new 2½ story frame house, with a two-story extension and a kitchen attached; the house is finished in the best of style, marble mantels, gas, &c., &c., and will be found a desirable residence for a private family. Terms easy. Would be let to a desirable tenant. Apply to T. P. SPENCER, Lafayette-st., Elizabeth City, or to STEPHEN A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A COTTAGE and one acre of ground, the Summer residence of the late John R. Tolen. It is pleasantly situated and convenient to the Springs and Hotels. Immediate possession given. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to F. DURKEE, opposite the United States Hotel, Saratoga, or to GEO. C. PETERS, No. 257 West 23d st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depot. Land from two to forty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, CONTAINING 8 rooms, half an acre of ground connected, with shade and fruit trees; beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, at Carthage landing; boat and cars daily. Price, $1,250. Inquire of

G. PARSONS, No. 59 Beekman st.

AT A SACRIFICE.—A NEAT TWO-STORY AND basement cottage, with quarter of an acre of garden, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, will be sold on easy terms if applied for soon. Corner of 3d-av. and 6th-st., Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 164 George-st.; lot 50x215, house 28x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 53.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also a valuable piece of property in West 23d-st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 128 West 23d st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN F. GAYNOR, architect, No. 335 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL AND FARM, IN Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad depot at Madison. The mill is new, has two run of burr stones, is in perfect order, with excellent water power. The farm contains 115 acres good land, with about 12 acres of oak timber upon it. For particulars, apply to GUS. J. TERRAUD, Esq., at No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, or to E. BEAUPLAND, at Madison, N. J.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 303 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm within 30 miles of New-York, a house and lot in Jersey City, convenient to the ferry. The house is frame and nearly new, three stories and basement, lot 25, the lot is 25x100. Address Box No. 1,806 Post-office, giving description, location and the price.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depot and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Times, &c., with E. EDDY & CO., No. 31 Liberty-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. RAYE, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; CHASE & BROTHERS, No. 573 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal.

ROBERT BOLTON.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 720 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 3 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTItution of the highest grade, designed to elevate the standard and cheapen the cost of female education. Students charged in domestic labor one hour daily. Whole expense, $75 per half yearly session. Next session opens Sept. 1. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL EXPERIENCED in teaching drawing, German, and first-class music teacher, would like to meet with a few more pupils; also wishes to make an arrangement with a private family, who would like the advantages of a teacher at home, in exchange for a good room and board. Address M. B., No. 180 East 14th st.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD MANY years' experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with Latin, Greek, French and mathematics, is open to an engagement on very moderate terms. He refers to the parents of his present pupils, who leave for Europe in a few days. Address SIGMA, Box No. 166 Times Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF forming a reëngagement as daily governess. Her qualifications are French, (grammatically and conversationally,) Italian, music and the requisite branches of a sound English education. Address L. J., Station F, New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHing the Classics, and also the French and German languages, Music, &c., desires an engagement. Testimonials of character and abilities of the highest order given. Address TUTOR, care Box No. 4,369, Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSOCIATE IN A SCHOOL near New-York. An excellent chance for a young man with some little ready means. For particulars call at RAYNOR'S book-store, No. 76 Bowery.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Calhoun, No. 194 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON, Administratrix.

m17-lawGmTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859. JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

my24-lawGmTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 569 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859. GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

ap12-lawGmT*

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in 14th st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. HIBBARD,

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,

FRANCIS DUNCAN,

JOHN J. DYMOND,

JAMES CUSHING, JR.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & DE FORREST, is dissolved by the death of my late partner, Mr. CHAS. A. DE FORREST, Jr. The undersigned will continue the business on his own account.

JENKINS VAN SCHAICK.

AUCTION SALES.

D. Scott, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL IN JERSEY CITY, ON TUESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable store property corner of Washington and York sts.; two houses, Nos 52 and 54 Newark av.; [illegible] house, No. 28 Morris-st.; seven lots on the corners of [illegible] Prospect and Harrison, on South 8th-st. At the [illegible] this 100-foot-wide street will be a ferry to run to [illegible] at New-York, by December. Also, 4 lots on [illegible]-av. and South 8d-st. See bills, at No. 106 Vesey-st., of J. H. BROAS, No 11 Essex-st., and D. SCOTT, No. 75 Montague st., Jersey City.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 22 Nassau st., a large invoice of fine gold and silver watches, gold jewelry, chains, lockets &c. [illegible] attention of the trade is called to this sale, as every article is warranted according to the catalogue, and must be sold to the highest bidder.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.
300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 [illegible]-st., a very choice catalogue of boots and shoes, direct from the manufacturers. Samples will be open for inspection on morning of sale.

Henry T. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC auction, at the residence No 61 West 25th st., near [illegible], piano forte, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, velvet carpets, French lace curtains, pier and mantle mirrors, elegant secretaries bookcase, &c., on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 26, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Fred & Cole, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK OF A marble-yard in Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, in Water st., near Fulton ferry, consisting of [illegible] of Vermont marble of various sizes. [illegible] at 10½ A. M., at No. 67 State-st., Sheriff's sale of furniture, parlor, chamber and kitchen.

J. & H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE and fancy goods. [illegible] weekly large catalogue sale, by J & H BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, July 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 131 Pearl-st., a sale worthy the notice of City and country dealers, who want cash bargains.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of [illegible] and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. And at APOTHECARIES' HALL, Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper berries, &c., for diarrhoea, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.
WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depot No. 4 Varnum, No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's and Nos. 417 and [illegible] Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., Graduate of Ecole de Paris, and also of Professors Carmichael and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhoea, &c. &c. at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultation in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book [illegible], that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and shows the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of sores and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and bones, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 450 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different stages, and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every phase of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive restorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of the system moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 205 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 20th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; London Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their nostrums and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, two blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 8 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

$500 REWARD.
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.
It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; [illegible], Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, Ring's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private disease. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that [illegible] himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 130 Crosby,) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an extensive experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Adviser, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 88 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the [illegible] of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. [illegible] 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1. Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. [illegible] years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 335 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

DENTISTRY.—WANTED—A SITUATION OR AN interest with a first-class dentist, by a man that has had twelve years experience, and is fully competent to take charge of any branch of the profession. Can give first class reference. Address H. C. G., Union-square Post-office, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.
Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. B. & J. Burke, on hand and for sale by G. E. HABICHT, No. 12[illegible] [illegible], New-York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1859.—The subscribers to the increased capital of this Company will please surrender the receipts given for the amounts of their several subscriptions, in order that said receipts may be canceled and certificates of stock may be issued in lieu thereof. By order. R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.
Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co. (Eastern Division,) No. 52 Wall-st. New-York, July 18, 1859.
To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, requesting permission to place their property in the Trust thereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:
"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties, as are to be delivered by signers to the Agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent. upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make returns of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."
In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of, or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN.

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO., No. 25 Pine-st., Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
New-York, July 18, 1859.
This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT. Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
New York, July 19, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 54 Wall-st.
Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EUGENE THOMSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

Office of the Great Western Railroad Company, of 1859, No 54 William-st., New-York, July 20, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST AUGUST next, on the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Cleveland, July 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 46 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

Office Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, Cleveland, July 16, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company Treasurer's Office, New-York, July 25, 1859.
THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE August 1, 1859, on all classes of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after that day.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that, by a resolution of the Board of Managers an installment of Two and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, or his assistant, at their office, in Wilkesbarre, by the 15th day of September next, and if not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited.
GEO. M. HOLLENBACK, Treasurer.
W. G. STERLING, Assistant Treasurer.

Market Fire Insurance Company, July 1, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Office of the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co., 3d-av., cor. 9th-st., New-York, July 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst to Aug. 1. By order.
W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

Office of St. Nicholas Insurance Co., No 10 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 4th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 25 till Aug. 4.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

Office Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey, No. 69 Wall-st. New York, July 25, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. New-York, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the office, No. 3 Wall-st. B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 150 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 28, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 6th of July. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C.; also advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 1[illegible]9 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 25.

New-York, July 25, 1859.
MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET, Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL....................$300,000
This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FERRMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

OFFICE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL ST.
CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER $300,000.
At an election held at this office on the 7th day of June the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

HENRY GRINNELL,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
EDMUND PENFOLD,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
HANSON K. CORNING,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	HENRY DAVIS,
THOMAS MONAHAN,	THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
ALBERT WARD,	ELISHA E. MORGAN,
CHARLES EASTON,	WILLIAM H. CARY,
LOUIS LORUT,	THOMAS S. NELSON,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	HENRY C. HILSHEMIUS,
STEPHEN CAMBRELING,	WILLIAM K. SHEPARD,
THOMAS SCOTT,	LOTHROP L. STURGES,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	WILLIAM H. FOSDICK,
WM. A. SALE,	GEORGE F. THOMAE,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	EMERY THAYER,
DANIEL G. BACON,	ZALMON TAYLOR,
A. E. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. F. WARDWELL,

LAWRENCE TURNURE.
And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th of July inst., ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
Insurances against Fire, Lake, Canal and River risks taken at lowest rates.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL....................$250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVA E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. VENAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
E. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES R. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman of considerable mercantile experience will leave next week for Central America, and intends to be absent about ninety days; he would like to be commissioned for the introduction of new and useful articles of merchandise. Through his extensive acquaintance in that part of the country he would be able to sell largely and establish reliable agencies for manufacturers of such goods as are suited to that market, for which a reasonable commission will be charged; undoubted guarantee for a faithful performance of trust will be given. For interview, address CHARLES KNAPP, or call during the week, after 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 145 Lexington-av. N. B.—The attention of sewing machine and hoop and skeleton skirt manufacturers is directed to the above advertisement.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO lease for a term of years, a large establishment near this City for the manufacturing of a staple article by steam power, in excellent order. The business is long established, and now is a most thriving condition, under recent patents for improvements. With thirty hands it will clear $20,000 a year, and the business may be extended at pleasure. The owner wishes to retire from active labor. Propositions for an equal partner, who will take the charge of the business, will also be entertained. Address O.S., *Tribune* Office.

$8,000 TO $10,000.—AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—Wanted a partner, active or special, to invest the above sum in a staple manufacturing business connected with agriculture. The article is now successfully introduced, and with extended capital, will pay large profits. None but principals treated with, to whom every satisfaction will be given in an interview. Address, stating name, &c., M. & P., Jersey City Post-office.

$3,000.—A NEW VALUABLE PATENT FOR sale for all the Southern States. A fortune, and no mistake; 500 per cent. can be made. No other patent has or can be obtained, for the same purpose, to compete with it. Address or call on the inventor and patentee, WM. O. C. FRITSCHLER, No. 123½ Fulton-st., corner of Nassau, up-stairs.

$10,000 WANTED—IN A PATENT BUSINESS, either as partner or otherwise; the business has more than sustained itself for seven months. I wish now to extend it further. The business is the manufacture and sale of Johnson's Patent Churn, patented September 14, 1858. Call and see. DANIEL JOHNSON, No. 326 Broadway.

A SMALL, SELF-INKING HAND-PRESS FOR $20—So simple that a child can operate it. Parties wishing to secure exclusive rights to manufacture, sell or use, can see them in operation at the cheap Job Printing office, No. 278 Broadway. An interest in this valuable patent, and also in a superior cylinder press, can be secured on advantageous terms.

FOR SALE—TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS—THE old-established meat fish, pork and poultry market, in the City of Brooklyn, doing a good business, with horse, cart and harness and fixtures all complete, suitable for the business, with a two-years' lease, at a low rent. Inquire on the premises, of P. C. VAN VOORHIS, corner of Myrtle and Carlton avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A SAFE and profitable business, in which $20,000 can be realized in the next year. A person of steady and industrious habits and unexceptionable reference need only apply. Address A., Box No. 103 Times Office, with real name.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL on Broadway. For particulars, inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 329 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 434 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up to above free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 187 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 1 [illegible] st., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 11TH INST., from the landing of the *Isaac Newton* foot of Cortlandt-st., a BLACK TRUNK, containing lady's clothing, marked "E. S. MORRIS, Lockport." Information left at the office of "People's Line," or at 2[illegible]1 West 19th-st.

PERSONAL.

EYE WITNESS, WHO SOME TIME since addressed a note to the subscriber respecting an accident he saw some years ago, is requested to call on C. W. SANDFORD, No. 5 Tryon-row.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOUR IMPORTED BLOODED STALLIONS for sale at TATTERSALL'S, corner 6th-av., and 39th-st. They are from the Royal stables of the Kings of Sardinia, Sweden and Prussia. They are splendid animals. Call and see them.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THE RECHERCHE ENGRAVED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 324 East 19th-st., will be punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time, shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.
The GREAT BRITAIN screw steam-ship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.
Signed,
RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.
JOWDS, PALMER & CO.
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.
CHARLES LANGTON.
C. B. HIND.
TELL, TRUEMAN & CO.
THOMAS HOMES & CO.
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
To sail every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South st.
No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul Agent in Havana, Y. M. Zangronis.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$130
Second Cabin Passage....................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$110
Second Cabin Passage....................60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia....................$2 0[illegible]
Cabin to Cape May....................2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia....................1 50
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ¼ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage....$15 | Deck....$6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbus, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	22 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE succeeds on Saturday, July 30.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Co.'s new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, FREDERICK CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, July 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will receive freight for above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22.......12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wedn'ay, July 27, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.
Wedns'ay, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wedns'ay, Aug. 3, 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 22.......12 M.
Saturday, July 23, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*.) 5:30 A. M.	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*.) 5:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26.......12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 28, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 29, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M.
Monday, August 1, 9 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 1, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. Anderson, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 12 cents. Steamer TAMMANY, leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS. DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to HENRY B. FOX, Portland, or H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and pleasant route from New-York to the White Mountains, through Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $8; Montreal, $6 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11½ A. M. and 5 P. M. New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A. M. and 1½ and 5 o'clock P. M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A. M. and return at 3 P. M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Baylis's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 22 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven train.

PORT JEFFERSON, STONEY BROOK AND NORTHPORT.—The steamer OCEAN WAVE leaves Roosevelt-st. Pier No. 29 East River, for the above places July 26, at 11 A. M.; 28th at 11 A. M.; 30th, at 12 M.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 3, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:35 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 9:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 18, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M. and 11, 2.30, 4.45, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M., fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 or 11 A. M. trains, arrive at the White Mountains, via Lake Champlain and Burlington, or via Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.30 A. M. Express; and 4.30 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:[illegible]5 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF TAKING a pleasant excursion of fifty miles on a first-class boat, will find the new steamboat T. P. WAY at the foot of Murray-st., from whence she leaves every morning at 9 o'clock A. M. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for Keyport and Cliffwood Grove, landing at Rossville, Tottenville, and Perth Amboy; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. and arrive in the City at 6½ o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS FOR THE MILLION.—THE large and commodious steamers SOUTH AMERICA, or RIP VAN WINKLE and OCEAN BIRD, with Barges, for Charter at very low prices. Also, for Sale very low a Steamboat, in good running order, capable of carrying eight hundred passengers. Apply to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent, foot Robinson-st., pier No. 27 N. R.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY—BLUE FISH.—The steamer CERES leaves Catharine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. This boat runs regularly and takes the place of the *Iolas*. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 66 South-st., corner of Pine.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT NAUSHON, with or without barges, may be chartered for excursions, on application to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st.

BILLIARDS.

A VISIT TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY of Phelan's billiard tables, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., will interest those about purchasing billiard tables. New and curious machines working from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. Visitors respectfully invited.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole manufacturers.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, July 26,
Will commence with the [illegible] FAMILY.
Jedediah Block....................Mr. Burton.
Widow Delamaine....................Madame Ponisi.
To conclude with THE TOODLES.
Mr. Timothy Toodles....................Mr. Burton.
Mrs. Timothy Toodles....................Mrs. Hughes.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FORTY-SECOND NIGHT OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 26,
LALLA ROOKH;
After which
TEMPTATION.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 precisely.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.)
TUESDAY EVENING, July 26,
Will be presented the long-looked for drama of the DREAM SPECTRE; OR, THE LEGEND OF THE SLEEPER'S [illegible].
Harry Spittall....................Mr. W. H. WARD.
Concluding with the pantomime of the MAGIC PILLS.
Dandy Crinaldo....................Mr. T. HAMPTON.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THE GREAT LEDGER DRAMA.
THIS EVENING, July 26.
The performance will commence with Miss Southworth's beautiful Drama, of
THE HIDDEN HAND.
THE RED GNOME.
Concluding with THE IRISH MORMON.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 26,
And every evening during the week.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY AND BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA OF IL TROVATORE.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALLS.
THIS EVENING, JULY 26,
ARTHUR NAPOLEON. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT AND FIREWORKS.
The favorite prima donna, Miss MARIA BRAINERD, will commence a short engagement on Tuesday Evening, Aug. 2, 1859.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
THIRD WEEK OF EPH. HORN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN'S FAREWELL WEEK!—On which occasion as a grand coup d'etat in necromancy, he will perform some of the most wonderful things ever witnessed in the practice of the mysterious arts of diablerie and magic! He will not promise exactly to restore the dead to life, nor yet engage, in so many words, to make spirit voices audible to common ears; but he will do innumerable other feats, equally incomprehensible and amusing. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The smaller serpent here has just deposited a nest of eggs, and the larger one is now nursing her baby-anaconda. Admission 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INSTRUMENT given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES.
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the [illegible] sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and durable. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more resonant, and prolongs their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SONS', New store, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS' NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

MELODEONS AT ACTUAL COST FOR CASH.—Will be sold this week, to close out a lot of fine melodeons:
One 5 octave, 2 sets of reeds and 4 stops, retail price $150, for $120.
One 6-octave, piano style, retail at $130, for $100.
One 5 octave, piano style, retail at $100, for $80.
Three 5-octave, folding legs, retail at $75, for $60 each.
One 4½ octave, folding legs, retail at $60, for $50.
One 4-octave, folding legs, retail at $45, for $38.
At J. & C. FISCHER'S Piano Warerooms, No. 356 Broadway, three doors below 18th-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

$200 FOR A RICHLY-CARVED 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte, full iron plate, full overstrung, most beautiful tone, best City makers, and warranted for two years from June last. Can be seen at the furniture packing establishment in 6th av., near 48th-st. N. B.—Will be boxed for shipping if desired.

AN EXCELLENT NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, warranted, will be sold at an immense sacrifice and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Inquire at No. 185 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 239 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest prices. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
R. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly [illegible] the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them, as I shall certainly do.
THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron doors and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; Houston-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building, and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway, &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and alterations. Reference—Daily Times vault, Astor vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

RAILROAD IRON.—2,000 TONS RAIL PATTERN, 56 to 60 pounds per lineal yard "Crawshay's" make. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 16 [illegible]-st., near Broadway.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 2[illegible] Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, [illegible]. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

OAKES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE.
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also, PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

TO UNDERTAKERS, &c.—FOR SALE—A splendid hearse and double harness (new) will be sold cheap. Apply to J. APPLEGATE, No. [illegible] Broome-st.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible] at Athens, is to be Secretary of Legation at Frankfort; and Mr. F. Norton, now at [illegible], to be Secretary of Legation at Athens.

We have reason to believe, says *Grindlay's Home Mail for India*, that Mr. Cobden is not unlikely to be appointed to the important office of Governor General of Canada. We know that such a proposition has been discussed in high quarters, and we understand that when the opportunity for putting it into motion arrives, Mr. Cobden will be prepared to accept the honorable responsibility it will impose upon him.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says that there are 20,000 Jews in the Austrian army in Italy, and a Captain of the Jewish persuasion, in the late engagement, most heroically rescued the colors of his Regiment from the French, who had taken it.

The *Leeds Mercury* says that "Gov. Seward, of New-York, is now on a tour of observation through the manufacturing districts."

The *Daily News* says that a contract has just been taken by Mr. H. Pitcher, of Northfleet dockyard, for the construction of a screw-frigate of 4,300 tons, for the Greek Government.

The submersion between the eastern coast and Tonning is to commence on the 11th of July. The length of the cable is 300 miles. Its submersion is expected to be completed on the 16th of July.

Arrival of General Paez.

General José A. Paez and his companions, who came from Venezuela in the brig *Rowena*, arriving at Philadelphia on Sunday, proceeded directly to this City, and put up at the Union-place Hotel.

The reason of the disgust of General Paez at the state of things in Venezuela grew out of the jealousy of General Castro. His reception in all the cities which he visited was most cordial and unusually enthusiastic. The greeting of Bolivar, in 1827, when he last visited Caraccas, was not equal to that extended to General Paez when he reached there about the middle of May. Whenever he left his house, there was an ovation to him in the streets of Caraccas. This disaffected Gen. Castro, and the constant recurrence of these demonstrations, was evidently the reason of his hatred toward the General, in whom he saw a powerful rival for popularity, and for the Presidency. Had Gen. Paez been a mere South American soldier, who could have contented himself to remain, like others, at the head of a *faction*, he would have been able to live in Venezuela; but being a civilian, and having enlightened ideas as to the wants of his country, and determined, if permitted to do so, to devote himself to its elevation and improvement, he was overcome by the power of faction, and chose voluntarily to depart. In taking his leave of his countrymen he said:

"But my words and my example, my conciliating conduct, the respect I always paid to the Government, and my cordial anxiety for your peace, have been of no avail for the benefit of the country. Political passions and the hatred of parties speak louder than my humble voice, and I am condemned to witness your misfortunes, unable to remedy them."

On leaving Caraccas, he was escorted by numberless friends in carriages and on horseback. For a week previous the house in which he stayed was besieged by the ladies of the city, who showed him the most profound attention and bid him farewell with tears. The most intelligent citizens of Caraccas acquiesced in the purpose of Gen. Paez to leave the country, as in the midst of revolution they feared for his safety. Now he rests again under the shadow of our free institutions, where, for so many years, he has enjoyed a peaceful exile. His general health is excellent, but he still suffers considerably from the injury received to his foot. He walks with some difficulty, but is daily improving.

Gen. Paez is stopping at the Union-place Hotel and is accompanied by his intimate friend and associate in exile, P. J. Rojas, who left the country against the wishes of Gen. Paez, but his position being an uncomfortable one, on account of having been appointed the Secretary of State under Vice-President Tovar, he decided to accompany Gen. Paez to the United States. Tovar, it is believed, will be a strong candidate for the Presidency at the election which occurs about the 2d of October.

The Sunday Excitement in Philadelphia.

MASS MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF SUNDAY TRAVEL, &C.

The supporters of Sunday travel in Philadelphia held a mass meeting in Independence-square on Saturday evening. Over four thousand persons were present. Mr. Aquilla Pascoe presided. Speeches were made by Samuel Davis, Josiah Bond, (a Quaker,) Messrs. Cohen, Marcher and Coates, and others, and a series of resolutions, offered by Mr. Andrew Miller, was adopted. Among these resolutions were the following:

Resolved, That the act of 1794, known as the Sunday law, wherein it distinguishes the first day of the week as the "Lord's day," and requires the same to be kept sacred and holy, and punishes men with fine and imprisonment for partaking of innocent pleasures, and the performance of religious establishment and mode of worship of one sect of Christians, and takes away from other sects one of those inalienable rights which the Constitution has declared shall be excepted out of the general power of Government, and shall ever remain inviolate.

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly admonish the Judges of the Supreme Court that they have a care how they lend their aid to this palpable violation of one of the most valuable provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. It is the great power operating unseen that gives vigor and vitality to other mandates, and force and effect to their judgments—that secures to them their term of office, and an adequate compensation. Its wise provisions extend to all, and are for all, and the humble and lofty are alike entitled to its protection.

Resolved, That we deem it lawful, right, just, and necessary, that city passenger railroad cars shall run upon Sundays, with the same facility, and under the same restrictions and regulations, that they run upon any other day.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable and lawful means to have the existing laws of this State so modified as to allow passenger railroad cars, as well as every other public conveyance, to run upon Sundays.

The *North American* says the city was quiet last Sunday:

There were no rail cars moving in the city proper, and so quiet was everything that we found almost nothing to chronicle for this morning, touching any violation of good order. The Ridge-avenue and Darby Railroad cars, passing into the suburbs, ran as usual.

The subject of keeping inviolate the fourth commandment was continued in several pulpits. The Rev. Dr. Sme having preached on the previous Sunday upon the desecration of the seventh—or rather the first—day, resumed the topic by descanting upon the value of the Sabbath "as a day of sacred rest."

At the Church of the Rev. John Chambers, the pastor dwelt upon the evils of vending spirituous liquors, and devoted his discourse to showing that the war now being waged upon the bosom of Italy is less deadly than the havoc made in the ranks of the people—soul and body—by the army of liquor sellers.

In another quarter—the church in New Market, above Poplar-street—a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cathcart, questioning the value of that piety which is enforced by policemen, and enjoined by police magistrates. The church was filled to overflowing. *Per contra*, the Rev. G. D. Carrow, late a missionary in Buenos Ayres, discoursed in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church upon the sanctity of the Sabbath, and the sophistry advanced by those who would undermine its observance; and, *per contra* again, the Rev. Dr. Sme's sermon of the previous Sunday was reviewed, at Handel and Haydn Hall, by the Rev. Mr. Kennerd.

From the Mediterranean Squadron.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Flag-Officer Lavallette, of the Mediterranean Squadron, dated on board the flag-ship *Wabash*, at Trieste, June 29.

It appears that, owing to the unsettled state of Tuscany and the Papal States, and apprehensions of an outbreak at Naples, as well as by request of the United States Ministers at Rome and Naples, the *Macedonian* and *Wabash* remained cruising upon the coast of Italy for several months. But, as the officer in charge apprehended little danger to American merchantmen, (few of whom were in that vicinity,) he proposed to sail with the *Wabash* on the 3d of July for other points on the shores of the Mediterranean. The Consul of Venice had asked for an American war vessel to visit that neighborhood, but there were no vessels in the squadron of draught light enough for that purpose.—*Constitution.*

Some four years ago, one Alfred Fyler was tried and convicted of the murder of his wife, in Onondaga County, but was subsequently declared to be insane, and was sent to the Utica Asylum. His board and clothing were charged to the county. Fyler was a man of property, and the Board of Supervisors instructed the District-Attorney to commence proceedings against him for the recovery of the same, amounting to $600. At the late term of the Supreme Court a decision was rendered, to the effect that the property of Fyler is available to the payment of his board at the Asylum.

A [illegible] correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"As an evidence of the way the Administration organs and backers treat Governor Packer, let me relate circumstances which took place a short time ago in this vicinity. Nearly all the leaders of the Democratic party here, headed by Job Mann, (formerly member of Congress for this district,) recommended an Old-Line Whig to Governor Packer for the office of Notary Public. No other name having been presented to him, anxious to oblige his old friend Mann, (and unwilling to follow the example of Mr. Buchanan, who refuses to recognize any man as a Democrat who does not support his Administration,) Governor Packer promptly appointed the person recommended, notwithstanding those who signed the petition were mainly Lecompton Democrats. With the knowledge of these facts, the last number of the Bedford *Gazette* (General Bowman's old paper) comes out in a sneering article in regard to the selection referred to, and objects to the appointment on the ground that the person receiving it had only once voted the Democratic ticket. This proceeding has excited intense disgust here. I mention it to show how steadily the suicidal policy of Mr. Buchanan is followed by his followers.

Anybody who doubts whether Mr. Buchanan is a candidate for reelection has only to observe his manoeuvres since his arrival at the Springs. The article of the Pittsburg *Post* gave him undissembled satisfaction, while it is undoubted that all the attacks upon Breckinridge, Douglas, Wise and Hunter, were fully approved, if not distinctly authorized by him, in order that these men may be got out of the way. If he can, by means of his patronage, elect enough delegates from the North to the National Convention, who, by uniting themselves to a solid Southern delegation, might force his selection at that body, he will have no hope of an election by the people, but may, should it go to the House, by means of his patronage, buy up a State or two, and thus manage to prolong his power four years more. James Buchanan is a candidate for reelection, and those who doubt it will be convinced in all time."

The Democratic (Buchanan) State Committee of Pennsylvania have issued another address to the people of the State. It is devoted principally to a discussion of the naturalization question; indorses the Administration view of that subject, and branches off into vigorous abuse of the Massachusetts Republicans for the adoption of the two-years' amendment. The address is signed by Robert Tyler, chairman of the Committee, who writes in the first person singular.

Mr. John Forsyth through the Mobile *Register* discourses of his Slavery platform as follows:

"Slavery is right, not merely because we have the 'niggers' and do not know what to do with them—not merely because present good flows from it—but because it is a divine institution, resting upon the same basis as government or marriage.

The essential condition of all property is its capacity of being bought and sold.

The buying and selling of slaves can, therefore, be criminal only if the holding of slaves be criminal.

The buying and selling of slaves cannot be more criminal in one place than in another—in Africa more than in Virginia.

If the buying of slaves is morally wrong in Africa it is morally wrong in Virginia, or anywhere else; and if it is morally wrong to buy slaves, it is morally wrong to hold them.

The morality of the Slave-trade, therefore, can be assailed only by denying that Slavery rests upon the same foundation as marriage and government, or the tenure of any species of property."

The Opposition State Convention of Georgia, held at Macon a few days ago, adopted the following declaration:

"We believe that the further agitation of the subject of Slavery will tend to no practical good to any portion of the country, and should therefore cease—regarding the principle as settled, both by legislative enactment and judicial interpretation, that the people of the Territories when they come to form a State Constitution, *and at no other time*, (by unfriendly legislation or otherwise,) shall decide the question for themselves.

We furthermore repudiate the doctrine of 'Squatter Sovereignty' in all its forms, as an insidious and certain mode of excluding the South from the common territory of the Union, and stand ready to oppose sternly and uncompromisingly all who advocate that doctrine."

The official vote of Virginia in the late Gubernatorial campaign, is just announced, after a very long delay. The vote stands 77,220 for Letcher, and 71,427 for Goggin; electing Mr. Letcher by a majority of 5,802.

FROM KANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WYANDOTTE, Kansas, Saturday, July 16.

At noon, yesterday, the debate commenced on the subject of the Northern Boundary, and the argument has just closed. The vote was immediately taken, and resulted in establishing the State boundary upon our present outskirts, except on the West. The Convention agreed upon the twenty-third meridian of longitude west from Washington, which makes our State about 300 miles in extent from East to West, and 210 from North to South. It is thought by some that it should have been one or two degrees further West, and such amendment may still be made when the article comes back from the Committee on Arrangement and Phraseology.

The delegates from Nebraska having been invited to speak, occupied their time yesterday. They spoke of the unanimous desire on the part of the people of Southern Nebraska, to be annexed to our prospective State. It was said that the Platte was a dangerous stream that was very seldom forded, and whenever the people south of the river are called by business to the Territorial Capital, they cross the Missouri River into Iowa, travel North—then cross the Missouri again into the Territory on the north side of the Platte. The river will therefore become a natural division. Besides, it was said, there was a bad state of feeling between the inhabitants on the two sides of the Platte—a rivalry that will be permanent. The Capital question had been in issue, and the contest had resulted, on two occasions, in a general fight in the Legislature. They need annexation as a commercial and financial measure, as well as a political one. Although the majority of our members were strongly biased against the measure, it was admitted by all parties that the best possible arguments were presented, and such as were entitled to full consideration.

The Convention has expended two days' sessions in debates upon the eligibility of negroes and mulattoes as voters. On Friday, 16th, Mr. McDowell (Dem.) of Leavenworth, moved to insert in the Constitution a provision excluding negroes and mulattoes from the exercise of the right of suffrage. The motion was voted down; Messrs. McDowell and Foster (Democrats) casting the only votes in its favor. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole. The article on Schedule was partially adopted, and made the special order for Monday next.

The Preamble to the Bill of Rights, previously announced, as reported by the Committee, has been rejected, and the following amendment substituted:

"We, the people of Kansas, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious privileges vouchsafed to us, to insure the full and perfect enjoyment of our rights as American citizens, do hereby ordain and establish this Constitution of the State of Kansas."

The Convention has now been in session two weeks but its work is not half accomplished.

RANDOLPH.

Regatta at Nahant—Another to take place in August.

From the Boston Journal, July 22.

A spirited and closely-contested yacht race came off in Massachusetts Bay yesterday. There was a large fleet of sailing-craft in and about the harbor of Nahant, which at one time numbered one hundred and fifty sail. Besides those yachts which took part in the regatta, were seen the schooner *Princess*, of Newburyport, decked with gay flags and bearing a lively party of excursionists; the sloop *Una*, a vessel of great speed, with a party of ladies on board; the pilot-boat *Friend*, Capt. Nash; schooner *Breeze*, of Salem; State yacht *Whisper*, *White Squall*, *Send*, Capt. R. B. Forbes, yacht *Howard*, Capt. Clark, and other craft of lesser note.

During the progress of the race the revenue cutter *Morris*, Capt. Whitcomb, entered the harbor, and the steamer *Neptune*, with a large party of excursionists, was steaming about the bay all the forenoon. The steamer *Nelly Baker* was gaily decorated with flags and streamers, and carried a multitude of passengers to and from Nahant. Other boats were present from Beverly, Swampscott, Lynn, Salem and Newburyport.

There were two matches, the first for vessels over twenty tons, in which were entered six yachts, as follows: *William B. Thacher*, 29 tons, Capt. Macomber; *Surprise*, 23 tons, Capt. Thayer; *Stella*, 73 tons, Lewis Tappan; *Young America*, 52 tons, Capt. Quinn; *Yankee Maid*, 34 tons, Capt. Stone; *Pearl*, 33 tons, Capt. Roland—all schooners belonging in Boston.

The second match was open to all vessels of twenty tons and under, and the entries were as follows: Schooner *Moth*, 6 tons, Capt. Sears, South Boston; schooner *H. P.*, 7 tons, Capt. Tarbox, of the Harbor Police; schooner *J. Q. Adams*, 12 tons, Capt. Souther, Quincy; sloop *Whip*, 16 tons, Capt. Williamson, East Boston; sloop *Tornado*, 19 tons, Capt. Tarbell, South Boston; schooner *Dolphin*, 2 tons, C. H. Rand, Nahant; schooner *Young Raven*, 16 tons, Robert Clark, Nahant; schooner *Nettie*, 20 tons, William B. Fowle, Jr., Boston; schooner *Charles Amery*, 12 tons, Capt. Johnson, Nahant.

In both cases an allowance of 20 seconds per ton was made for intermediate tonnage. The prizes for the first-class boats were: For the first, a silver pitcher valued at $50, or money; second, a silver goblet, valued at $25. The first race was from the Judges' boat, schooner *Cygnet*, Capt. Johnson, moored directly in front of the Nahant House, a distance of ten miles around "Half-Way Rock," and return; the second race, from the same point around a flag-boat, schooner *Topsy*, Capt. Luscomb, six miles and return.

At 12¼ o'clock a gun from the Judges' boat signalized the first-class vessels to start, and they got away in fine style, sailing past the Judges' boat on the port bow, when their time was taken. As soon as the first-class vessels were fully under way, the second class yachts were started with the same success. As they all sped away before the wind, their sails "wing and wing," they presented a striking and beautiful appearance, which was not materially lessened by their separation on different tacks after rounding the bug buoys.

In the first race the prize was won by the *Surprise*, the second prize by the *Young America*. In the second race the first prize was awarded to the *Whip*, and the second prize, lying between the *Nettie* and the *Tornado* was not awarded, owing to a feeling of disapprobation on the part of the Captain of the latter on the point of measurement. The matter will be settled to-day. The quickest time was, however, made by the *Send*, Captain Forbes, who sailed around the six-mile buoy and returned in 2 hours, 1 minute, and 3 seconds.

The Judges were Hon. C. Levi Woodbury, Nahant; Capt. Gorham Lovell, East Boston; George Sanborn, Esq., Salem; Capt. Thomas Stone, Swampscott; Alvin Adams, Jr., Boston.

The success attending the regatta of yesterday has induced its projectors to proceed at once to arrange the preliminaries for a grand regatta to come off during the month of August, for a purse of $500 or a service of silver of that value. Such a race will be likely to attract many of the celebrated yachts of New-York, Newport and other places, to Nahant, as assurances have already been given for the attendance of the New-York Yacht Squadron.

The Suspected Slaver at New-Bedford.

From the New-Bedford Mercury, July 22.

We learn no further developments relating to the seizure of the ship *Atlantic* at this port. Among other rumors afloat is one that the house of Ameden, Ammens & Co. of New-York, had received from Havana the sum of $60,000 for the purchase of two ships for the Slave-trade, and in this connection it is intimated that this sum has been applied in the purchase of the *Atlantic* and *Camera*. The *Camera* alone has been fitted through the agent of one of the most respectable mercantile houses in this city, at an expense of nearly double the sum above stated, and her captain and owner, by advertisement in our columns, invites the closest scrutiny of the Government authorities as to the character of the vessel and the purpose of her proposed voyage. The *Atlantic* is said to have been seized upon information lodged in the United States District Court, at Boston, by parties in New-York, and the case will be legally investigated. In the meantime the vessel remains in charge of United States Deputy Marshal Freeman, Jr., and will be discharged in order for search. Well informed merchants, with whom we have conversed, assure us that upon the presumption that she is intended for a whaling voyage, there is apparently nothing to excite special remark in the manner in which she has been fitted for sea, and being under the immediate direction of her master and owner the avowed objects of her voyage appear to have been judiciously planned.

As the *Atlantic* was coming up the harbor, in charge of the United States Deputy Marshal, one of her crew jumped overboard, and was picked up by the Revenue Cutter, and delivered into the custody of a police officer, who took him ashore, and confined him in the Central Station House. He was handcuffed, but not securely placed under lock and key, and during the temporary absence of the officer, he ingeniously effected his escape, and returned to the ship. He is a Canadian by birth, and was intoxicated at the time he jumped overboard.

PERSONAL.

The Manchester (N. H.) *American* has the following bit of personal gossip: "Seven years ago an English boy of 17, a stranger, engaged to work for us at type-setting, with which he had an indifferent knowledge. He was John Bull all over, persistent, stubborn and industrious—setting type by day and reading law in Riddle's building at evening. Some eight months passed, when he told us confidentially *that a fortune was due his family in England from* the recent decease of an uncle. His father was poor and aged, and he, himself, was the only claimant who was able to look after it. The next week he took passage for Liverpool. It was two years before we heard of him. Then he returned jolly and radiant with a fortune for himself and family of over $60,000. We were anxious for an explanation of the strange success of the almost penniless adventurer. "Pluck and Pam" had done the work. He applied to the then Foreign Secretary, and showed that persistence and courage which won him the influence and advice without which his efforts would have been utterly useless. He is now a thrifty young lawyer in Wall-street, and would knock down any Englishman who *should dare disparage the old British premier.*"

The *Constitution* says the Diplomatic Corps at Washington were much elated by the news of the armistice. Several pleasant social reunions have, in consequence, taken place between representatives of nations which the continuation of hostilities might bring into deadly conflict with each other. Diplomats and their secretaries and *attachés* hob-a-nobbed with a *gusto* and confiding tone that showed their appreciation of peaceful relations among their sovereigns.

Dr. Thomas D. Warren, of North Carolina, has renewed his offer of a hundred dollar prize for the best essay on some medical subject, to be competed for by the members of the graduating class of the Medical College of Virginia.

The Castleton Medical College of Vermont has conferred the degree of M. D. on Dr. S. N. Marsh, of New-York.

The Rev. Levi Janvier, for sixteen years past a missionary in India, is on a visit to his home at Pittsgrove, Pa.

Three æronauts, Messrs. King, Allen and Turrene, are to make a balloon ascension from New-Bedford early in August.

Prof. L. Barber has been appointed Librarian of Troy University.

Carleton, the Irish novelist, has commenced public readings at Belfast.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. James P. Screven, a prominent politician in Georgia of the State-Rights Party, died at the Virginia Hot Springs, July 16, aged 60. He was a physician, pursued his medical studies in England, under Sir Astley Cooper, and practiced his profession in Savannah until 1835, when he retired. He had been a member of the Georgia Senate, Superintendent of the Savannah Water-Works, and Mayor of the city.

The Hon. John W. Nash, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Petersburgh (Va.) District, died at Powhatan C. H., July 17. He was formerly State Senator.

Peh-Kwei, Governor of Canton, successor of Yeh, died recently.

The Hon. George Crookshank, of Toronto, died a few days since. He was born in New-York, of Scottish parentage, but at the conclusion of the War of Independence, his family, with others of the United Empire Loyalists, emigrated to the Provinces. Mr. Crookshank held the post of Canadian Deputy Commissary General, until the conclusion of the war of 1812, when he retired upon half pay. He received, on settling in Toronto, three hundred acres of land, still known as the Crookshank estate. His age was 86.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The erection of public drinking-hydrants in Philadelphia has been ordered by the City Councils. *The Ledger* describes the plan: "The Committee finally decided to award one contract for the erection in front of the State-house, of a hydrant, in accordance with the plan of Mr. Gordon. This will combine the hydrant with a lamp-post, of a highly ornamental description. At Third and Chesnut streets, a hydrant similar to the above, will be erected, the lamp arrangement being dispensed with. Each of these fountains will have their spouts. A handsome iron fountain is to be constructed at the junction of Front and Market streets. This fountain will have troughs, so arranged as to furnish water for horses. The other hydrants will be plain."

Father Finatti, Catholic clergyman of Brookline, Mass., finding that his entreaties to his parishioners to stop the selling of liquor to be of no avail, has caused three of them to be prosecuted under the law, and on Tuesday they were examined before a Justice of the Peace, who passed the usual sentence of fine with twenty days in the House of Correction, from which they appealed to the Superior Court. Father Finatti was in Court, and stated that for three years he had used every means to induce the Irish to refrain from selling liquor.

The trial of W. Hill before the United States District Court, at Galveston, for the murder of W. W. Lyon, of New-York, on board the steamship *Matagorda*, consumed an entire week, and after argument by the District-Attorney, Mr. Mason, and Messrs. Jack and Andrews, who were appointed by the Court on the defence, the case went to the jury, who rendered a verdict of guilty.

The number of public functionaries in Spain is 239,169, or one for every 73 of the population, a larger proportion than in any other country in Europe. In Spain, also, the expense of collecting the taxes is more than 21½ per cent. of the amount; it is not half as much either in England, France or Belgium.

For several months past a woman, calling herself A. A. Goddard, has been carrying on extensive "operations" in Roxbury, Mass, by which she has, it is alleged, victimized a number of merchants and respectable ladies in sums varying from five to several hundred dollars. She has been arrested.

An ingenious rascal posted himself by the railroad track at Moosup station when a Methodist excursion train was returning from Providence to Norwich, Ct., a few days ago, and as the ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the car windows, he reached up and caught a whole armful of them at once. He escaped with his plunder.

A steamer of 314 tons burthen is to be built at East Boston to be used in carrying passengers and freight between the divisions of the Sandwich Islands. She will be 130 feet long, 29 feet 6 inches beam, and 10 feet deep. She will have a composition propeller 9 feet in diameter, and will be rigged as a hermaphrodite brig.

The annual fair of the New-Hampshire State Agricultural Society will this year be held at Dover, on the grounds occupied for the same purpose last year. The fair will commence on the morning of the 5th of October, and continue open three days.

Several new papers have made their appearance. The *Weekly Anglo-African*, edited by colored men, is published in this City; the *Evening Dispatch*, a small daily, at Leavenworth, Kansas; the *Portage Lake Mining Gazette*, a weekly, at Houghton, Michigan.

M. Dien announces at Paris that, on Sunday evening, the 5th of July, at 10:15, he discovered a new comet in the constellation of Perseus. Its nebulous intensity is equal to a star of the ninth magnitude.

A woman has been arrested in Baltimore for a horrible traffic in human bones, obtained from graveyards, and offered for sale at a bone factory in Old Town.

The first vessel from Hamilton, C. W., to Liverpool direct—the *Union*—sailed a few days since, with a full cargo of staves. The Hamilton papers are enthusiastic over this circumstance.

The corner-stone of the new Western Pennsylvania Insane Asylum was laid on the Backhouse farm, near Pittsburgh, on the 19th July.

College Matters.

The Trustees of the People's College of this State will hold their annual meeting in the town of Havana, on the 10th of August. The Rev. Asa D. Smith, of New-York, has engaged to deliver an address before the Corporation of the College and other friends of the institution on that day. It is expected, also, that Governor Morgan, Ex-Governor Hunt, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Hon. Gerrit Smith, and Hon. James S. Wadsworth, will be present on the occasion, and will each briefly address the audience after the address of Dr. Smith. The "Building Committee" have caused three stories of the main edifice of the College building, above the basement story, to be erected, and a commencement to be made on the fourth. The building is to go up and to be roofed this season.

The following honorary degrees were conferred at the Commencement of Hamilton College, held last week:

D.D.—Rev. George Warren Wood, New-York, (Graduate of Dartmouth, 1833); Rev. Wm. Whiting Newell, Syracuse, (Graduate of Yale, 1830); Rev. Benjamin J. Wallace, Philadelphia, (Graduate of West Point, 1830.)

LL.D.—Hon. Daniel Pratt, Syracuse, (Graduate of Union, 1830); Hon. Alexander Smith Johnson, Albany, (Graduate of Yale, 1835); Oliver Lorenzo Barbour, Saratoga Springs, (Supreme Court Reporter.)

MURDER AT PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.—The Troy *Whig*, July 25, says: "A deep gloom pervaded the portion of the community this morning, upon the announcement that a dispatch had been received in this city from Plattsburgh, that Commerce H. Bailey, a former well-known resident of Troy, had been shot down in cold blood. The facts in the case have not as yet transpired, but sufficient is known to render it certain that an atrocious murder has been committed. We learn that, in company with several friends from New-York and Keeseville, he was the guest at the *public house of one Torrey*, and that a violent dispute arose, which terminated in the sad and untimely death of Mr. Bailey. The deceased was a young man, 28 years of age, and was formerly a clerk in the Bank of Troy, from which institution he retired a *year since, we believe, to enter into business relations* with his immediate relatives of Plattsburgh."

[Advertisement.]
BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,
Especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. BININGER & Co.,
No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
The lustre of the diamond is not to be compared to the productions that emanate from a gifted and well-balanced mind. Alas! how deplorable is it when such endowments become vitiated by malpractices and the utter prostration of the physical powers. Constitutions thus impaired come within the scope of Dr. H. A. Barrow's experience. He may be consulted as usual at his residence No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Let the pallid, broken-down, spiritless martyr to dyspepsia and liver-complaint hasten to obtain these pills. There is health and life in them for all thus afflicted. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion *Fire-Proof Safes*, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 25.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	101½	200 Reading R. s60	44
2,000 Ill. Int. Bonds	189	200 do s3	44½
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	86½	400 do	44¾
20,000 Missouri S. 6s..s30	83	200 do c	45
13,000 do	83½	200 do	45½
1,000 Cal. S. 7s. Bonds	81½	100 do s10	45
1,000 Virginia 6s	94½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	7½
5,000 do b30	94½	50 Mich. Central R. s3	42
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	89½	300 do s30	41½
1,000 N. Y. C. R. '76	100¼	50 do b10	42
12,000 Ill. C. R. B. s3	84	50 do b30	41½
8,000 do	84½	100 do s10	42
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	15½	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	20½
70 Merchants' Bank	106	370 do	20½
10 Am. Ex. Bank	103½	250 do s10	20¾
13 Continental Bank	89½	100 do s30	20¾
8 Bank of America	112	300 do s30	20¾
134 New-York Cen. R.	74½	200 Ill. Central R. b30	64
412 do	74½	200 do s30	64
150 do ....stw	74½	250 Ga. & Chic. R. s10	64
650 do	74½	100 do c	64½
100 do ....stw	74½	150 do s3	64
50 do s3	74½	100 do s30	63¾
100 do s10	74½	7 do	63¾
100 do ....bnwk	74½	150 do s30	64
100 Hud. River R. c	33½	200 Chic. & R. I. R. s15	61½
200 do b60	33½	100 do s3	61½
400 Cleve. & Tol. R. c	23½	100 do s15	61½
200 do b10	23½	250 do ....b60 aft. 20	61½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mis'ri St. 6s. s60	83	6 Erie Railroad	6½
2,000 do	83½	25 Harlem Railroad	10
8,000 do	83½	50 Chic. & R. Is. R. s10	61½
1,000 Indiana S. 5s	88	200 Reading Rail b60	45½
1,000 Louisiana S. 6s	93	100 do	45
8,000 Ill. C. R. B. s60	84	350 M. So. & N. Ia. g. s.	21
13 Union Bank	100	300 Gal. & Chi. R. b15	64
200 N. Y. Central R.	74½	50 do	64

MONDAY, July 25—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 23, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 16:

Decrease in Loans	$471,498
Decrease in Specie	2,026,767
Decrease in Circulation	30,049
Decrease in undrawn Deposits	2,833,968

Including the Clearing House operation of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 24, 1858.	July 23, 1859.	July 16, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,508,657	$68,508,657
Loans	118,940,482	119,934,160	120,405,658
Specie	25,515,243	21,196,912	23,223,679
Circulation	7,351,035	8,170,626	8,201,675
Gross Deposits	105,470,896	94,416,053	97,257,070
Exchanged	15,365,206	19,114,110	19,121,159
Undrawn	90,105,690	75,301,942	78,135,911
In Sub-Treasury	5,325,940	5,165,552	4,262,670

The Specie line on the present Statement results almost precisely as the run of the averages in the large Banks down town indicated, and as estimated in our weekly review this morning. The decrease conforms to the Export demand of the week, while the receipts from the country replace the sums paid into the Sub-Treasury. This week the California remittances will more than cover the probable export demand, while the Sub-Treasury will make no further gain from present appearances. The Loan column, as anticipated, falls something below $120,000,000. The distant Bank balances, particularly from the South and Southwest, where Exchange on New-York is in demand and growing scarce, are being rapidly drawn down. And it is not improbable that before the turn of the season New-Orleans will have to send forward several millions of Specie. The general Deposit line is down to about seventy-five millions; so that the present *percentage* of Specie is a strong one, equal to *twenty-eight per cent.*, or 8 ℘ cent. above the standard deemed satisfactory by the Associated Bankers.

The restoration of peace in Europe, announced in the morning dispatches from the Quebec steamer, is heartily welcomed on the Merchants' Exchange, and among our Banks and Bankers. The event, coming so quick after the announcement of the preliminary armistice, creates much discussion also among the Stock Brokers; but as the sudden rise on *that* news last week did not hold twenty-four hours, *this* confirmation is acted upon with caution, and the changes in the market, as compared with Saturday, amount on the average to about ½ ℘ cent.; something more on two or three of the Western shares, such as Rock Island, Illinois Central (and the Bonds of the same Company,) and Michigan Guaranteed, but scarcely so much on the State and United States Stocks, which, of all others, ought, perhaps, to feel the influence of the news. The sales of New-York Central and Philadelphia and Reading, were mostly at the advance of ½ ℘ cent. The difference in the general temper of the market is that there is less disposition than at the close of last week to press new contracts for the decline. The dealings this afternoon were sluggish, but prices steady.

We have to record another very quiet day in Money affairs, in which may be included the Foreign Exchanges, though the first steamer day for the Boston mail of Wednesday. On London the rates remain 110½@110⅝, but with every appearance of a light business until after the receipt of the next Cunard mail, due *via* Boston, toward the close of the week. French Exchange is also in easy demand, and the terms made accommodating both at 60 days and sight, f.5.13¾ for the former, and f.5.11¼@f.5.11⅞ for the latter. The Discount Brokers report very little business. At some of the Banks there is a fair offering of short paper from their mercantile dealers; at others, the paper is dull. The Stock Brokers get money on demand, or on short notice, at 5@6 ℘ cent., mostly at 5 on State Stocks.

The Customs this week open with $148,000 paid in to-day. The original entries are falling off, and, unless the withdrawals from Bonded Warehouse improve, the week's receipts will be light. The other payments into the Sub-Treasury are $414,000; the disbursements $673,000; the balance this afternoon $5,053,296.

The certified claims upon the Post-office Department, for which the regular appropriation was thrown over by the action of the last Congress, find a market with Messrs. Thompson Brothers and other parties at from 85@87 ℘ cent., buyers, and 88@90, sellers, according to the sums and shape of Certificates offered. Bounty Land Warrants have improved in demand, though the recent advance has brought in a fair supply.

The Foreign news imparted additional firmness to Cotton, but somewhat increased the depression on the Corn Exchange.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the Toledo City Loan, 7 ℘ cent., on sale with Messrs. Marie & Kane, No. 27 William-street.

The vacancy in the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Board of New-York Trustees, caused by the decease of the late Joseph Fowler, is filled by Mr. Henry Grinnell.

Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick will continue the business of the late firm of Van Schaick & De Forest, dissolved by the death of Mr. Chas A. De Forest.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. July 23.	Loans. July 16.	Specie. July 23.	Specie. July 16.
Bk. of New-York	4,426,497	4,3[illegible]	736,940	757,30[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	4,667,256	4,667,000	838,360	890,45[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	5,512,482	5,310,707	1,239,075	1,511,52[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	2,516,624	2,332,044	691,632	666,57[illegible]
Union Bank	2,751,971	2,614,177	431,357	636,94[illegible]
Bk. of America	5,456,262	5,462,390	1,442,390	1,793,63[illegible]
Phenix Bank	2,012,347	2,012,353	379,000	346,61[illegible]
City Bank	2,160,642	2,247,015	232,950	376,165
Tradesman's Bank	1,381,149	1,397,032	200,990	294,565
Fulton Bank	1,382,628	1,319,679	381,463	405,316
Chemical Bank	1,799,024	1,360,263	941,059	837,189
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,093,112	1,995,080	340,078	362,505
National Bank	2,130,422	2,186,003	182,353	175,829
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,739,186	1,709,044	197,118	166,861
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	826,694	880,505	152,101	163,574
Greenwich Bank	689,887	669,326	92,522	127,500
Leather Man. Bk.	1,969,879	1,972,879	315,695	317,070
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,205,683	1,201,839	163,317	207,560
Bk. St. New-York	3,494,109	3,511,634	760,386	369,829
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,035,538	7,018,787	1,081,639	1,356,064
Bk. of Commerce	11,904,361	12,320,548	2,026,630	1,863,630
Broadway Bank	2,466,555	2,376,912	431,305	405,855
Ocean Bank	1,630,280	1,667,294	249,213	316,678
Mercantile Bank	2,421,376	2,436,397	395,147	511,863
Pacific Bank	1,064,032	1,049,115	229,908	237,069
Bk. of Republic	3,371,109	3,329,041	373,712	1,157,868
Chatham Bank	664,012	665,361	107,146	77,011
People's Bank	660,462	646,151	99,671	104,177
Bk. of N. America	1,621,419	1,625,615	231,931	257,775
Hanover Bank	1,382,716	1,383,416	117,054	121,266
Irving Bank	907,391	903,101	168,557	182,064
Metropolitan Bank	3,650,007	3,688,119	1,231,748	1,339,853
Citizens' Bank	725,749	739,153	111,705	131,614
Nassau Bank	1,654,151	1,669,300	231,163	181,732
Market Bank	1,079,025	1,075,720	232,620	262,000
St. Nicholas Bank	1,060,320	1,091,476	205,669	207,209
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,701,081	2,683,305	266,345	287,773
Corn Exch. Bank	1,603,400	1,591,720	288,073	265,617
Continental Bank	2,479,192	2,587,226	519,210	461,411
Bk. of Commonw'lth	1,100,000	1,097,389	121,032	197,785
Oriental Bank	601,914	602,680	79,279	78,791
Marine Bank	977,584	950,911	118,613	125,774
Atlantic Bank	523,040	521,204	46,990	46,449
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,589,809	2,563,768	401,333	375,053
Park Bank	4,310,333	4,309,488	661,032	604,436
Artisans' Bank	1,009,542	1,023,224	161,336	202,702
Mech. B'g Ass'n	680,000	636,477	72,807	80,370
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	451,487	462,074	51,120	60,366
N. Y. Exch. Bank	229,971	221,781	22,216	26,496
Bull's Head Bank	271,292	260,741	41,426	51,117
N. Y. County Bank	281,076	282,243	40,876	37,934
Grocers' Bank	495,876	514,704	42,339	37,009
East River Bank	319,708	310,129	28,353	32,574
North River Bank	403,325	414,127	65,631	80,549
Total	119,934,160	120,405,658	21,196,912	23,223,679
	Decr'se...$471,498		Decr'se...2,026,767	

Banks.	Circulation. July 23.	Circulation. July 16.	Deposits—Net. July 23.	Deposits—Net. July 16.
Bk. of New-York	410,121	409,[illegible]	2,518,042	2,697,917
Manhattan Co.	237,322	202,467	2,076,345	2,379,011
Merchants' Bank	195,471	206,369	4,332,534	4,647,725
Mechanics' Bank	202,536	190,117	2,967,905	2,529,120
Union Bank	161,856	170,730	2,000,909	2,051,645
Bk. of America	103,286	103,036	4,126,398	4,494,340
Phenix Bank	122,369	124,397	1,675,681	1,834,737
City Bank			1,409,368	1,813,801
Tradesman's Bank	269,469	267,148	675,603	689,723
Fulton Bank	147,553	150,456	1,645,515	1,626,793
Chemical Bank	272,914	276,693	2,112,993	2,141,998
Merch. Exch. Bk.	137,130	130,404	1,019,779	954,253
National Bank	114,097	118,854	911,309	909,495
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	179,481	174,715	1,172,247	1,146,471
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	127,000	121,361	740,300	759,716
Greenwich Bank	130,910	130,498	518,548	557,331
Leather Man. Bk.	128,523	273,723	1,145,761	1,163,456
Seventh Ward Bk.	206,060	214,750	639,652	624,716
Bk. St. New-York	129,510	249,086	2,032,177	2,118,338
Am. Exchange Bk.	200,105	207,322	4,948,599	4,245,904
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,990,145	5,828,730
Broadway Bank	263,958	264,477	1,814,351	1,772,397
Ocean Bank	110,728	112,189	1,041,394	1,034,106
Mercantile Bank	21,831	21,413	1,906,340	1,898,018
Pacific Bank	126,191	125,189	964,611	879,642
Bk. of Republic	206,344	203,999	2,914,334	3,082,658
Chatham Bank	119,610	125,331	431,061	410,867
People's Bank	116,979	115,914	455,309	458,801
Bk. of N. America	84,204	[illegible]	836,947	834,071
Hanover Bank	100,165	96,516	681,095	670,493
Irving Bank	116,759	119,657	625,070	688,691
Metropolitan Bk.	232,622	232,679	3,237,850	3,377,145
Citizens' Bank	149,136	150,717	631,235	562,088
Nassau Bank	143,357	127,062	950,983	933,975
Market Bank	211,722	211,320	1,043,618	1,046,787
St. Nicholas Bank	95,061	94,936	670,005	666,726
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	96,766	97,494	1,001,920	1,015,906
Corn Exch. Bank	129,154	137,077	767,025	720,877
Continental Bank	158,530	152,078	2,265,601	2,489,126
Bk. of Commw'lth	194,734	188,655	779,841	799,651
Oriental Bank	99,260	100,321	286,193	289,982
Marine Bank	120,602	112,737	524,595	516,723
Atlantic Bank	88,814	90,048	223,117	210,073
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	193,199	194,154	1,369,728	1,508,555
Park Bank	181,197	176,004	3,172,036	3,295,683
Artisans' Bank	94,568	94,484	627,600	682,208
Mech. B'g Ass'n	99,560	99,688	348,601	365,149
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	140,549	140,385	268,777	267,025
N. Y. Exch. Bank	98,377	101,919	202,443	207,185
Bull's Head Bank	96,739	96,274	324,044	349,266
N. Y. County Bk.	92,526	92,577	281,022	281,302
Grocers' Bank	43,516	44,353	210,126	237,918
East River Bank	84,666	85,224	220,990	207,419
North River Bank	79,907	79,933	243,925	260,709
Total	8,170,626	8,201,675	75,301,942	78,135,911
	Decrease...$30,049		Decr'se...$2,833,968	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

$20,000 CITY OF TOLEDO 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due 1877-1879; Interest Coupons payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

The above Bonds are payable, principal and interest, at the American Exchange Bank, in this City, $10,000 being due in 1877, and $10,000 in 1879.

They are the total amount issued for the construction of a public school house.

The total debt of the city is, exclusive of the above, $131,500.

The Constitution of 1854 restricts the cities of Ohio from loaning their credit to any purpose foreign to strictly municipal objects.

The population of the city is estimated at 17,000. The tax-rolls of 1859 amount to about $6,000,000, being an increase over all former years, notwithstanding the prevailing depression in the West. The city has a larger produce and shipping business, in proportion to its population, than any other point on the Lakes.

We regard this loan as an undoubted security.

For sale by MARIE & KANE, Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 27 William st.

Real Estate....MONDAY, July 25.

By order of Referee, Mr. Bleecker sold on the west side of Fourth-avenue, the fourth lot from the north corner of One Hundred and Ninth street, 80 feet deep. John H. Powers, Esq., $310. Also, one lot north side same street, 256 feet west of Fourth-avenue. Tim. Donovan, $515.

By order of Court, Mr. Muller sold the leases of two lots, with the four-story brick buildings thereon, known as Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, on the southerly side, between Washington and West streets. The leases have twenty-one years to run from Aug. 1, 1844, at $260 per annum ground rent, lessee to pay taxes and assessments. Lessor at his election to give lease for a further term of twenty-one years, or pay for buildings. On expiration of second lease, lessee to pay for buildings, or lessor to remove the same. Dimensions, each 23 feet front and 22 feet 7 inches rear, by about 96 feet deep. Sold together, and bought by J. H. Kane, plaintiff, for $7,500.

Messrs. Ramson & Blackwell have sold two full lots on the south side of Thirty-ninth-st., about 350 feet east of Sixth-avenue, at $7,500 per lot, with a building loan of $5,000 on each house to be erected on the lots by John Milhaup. The houses are to be 25 by 55, four stories, basement and under-cellar, brown stone front.

John McClave has sold one four-story house, north-east corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, for $7,000. Size of house, 18 feet 9 inches by 46 feet deep; lot, 75 feet deep. Also one lot on south side of Thirty-fifth-street, 150 feet east of Tenth-avenue, for $1,900; also one lot on south side of One Hundred and Fortieth-street, 350 feet east of Sixth avenue, and one directly in rear of above, running through the block, sold for $150 each lot.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 25.

BREADSTUFFS depressed under *North Briton's* advices. Flour very dull. Wheat lower; sales of 5,000 bushels: white $1 27@$1 31, and choice Kentucky $1 35; red $1 20. Corn dull, and 4c. lower; yellow 80c.@81c. Oats dull at 38c.@39c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull at 27c.@28c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 25.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales. The *North Briton's* advices caused an advance of ⅛c., the improvement being mostly on the middling qualities. We quote middling at 11½c.@11¾c., and good middling at 12½c.@12¾c. Sterling Exchange, 109¾@110. Drafts on New-York at 60 days, 1½ ℘ cent. discount, and at sight, ½ ℘ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 25.

FLOUR steady, at $5 for superfine. WHEAT dull. WHISKY steady, at 24c. PROVISIONS quiet, and generally unchanged.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 25—6 P. M.

Market for FLOUR and GRAIN quiet, with a declining tendency; quotations nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull, at 25c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—16,500 bushels Wheat, 3,100 bushels Oats. No shipments of Flour or Grain by Canal. Shipped to Montreal—120 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat. Total amount of Grain afloat [illegible] port from the Upper Lakes, 21,000 bushels W[illegible], 54,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Monday July 2[illegible]

FLOUR heavy and declined. No sales at [illegible] WHEAT firm for best, but ordinary depressed. Ch[illegible] White $1 30@$1 35; inferior do. 90c.@$1. C[illegible] steady; White and Yellow, 82c.@86c. PROVIS[illegible] quiet. WHISKY firm at 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 2[illegible]

There was no stock board to-day, in consequen[illegible] of the death of a member.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leave	For
Canada	July 27	Boston	Liverpool
Great Britain	July [illegible]	New-York	Liverpool
Indian	July [illegible]	Quebec	Liverpool
Ariel	July 30	New-York	[illegible]
City of Washington	July 30	New-York	Liverpool
Bermuda	Aug. 1	New-York	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Europe	July 13	Liverpool	Boston
John Bell	July 13	Glasgow	Quebec
Hammonia	July 15	Southampton	New-York
Anglo Saxon	July 20	Liverpool	Quebec
Kangaroo	June 20	Liverpool	New-York
Ocean Queen	July 20	Southampton	New-York

FOR CUBA.

Quaker City	July 28	New-York	Havana

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.—Mrs. Raine, Miss Raine, J. Dixon, Mrs. Dixon, [illegible] D. B. Reynolds, E. Creighan, R. W. Lane, [illegible] D. C. Seel, P. Hasburk, Mrs. Hasburk, Mrs. J. [illegible] Geo. Whitfield, J. Peterkin, Mr. Crawford, [illegible] Emmons, R. H. Lewis, H. Constable, Miss Constable, Mrs. Pinkham, Mrs. Davis, T. C. Bergess, C. F. [illegible] C. L. Goodwynn, W. Pettis, C. Sawyer, W. D. [illegible] Mrs. Preble, Miss Preble, Miss Wallace, [illegible] Mrs. Ebert, W. Sober, Jr., Alex. Libby, [illegible] Miss F. Tolman, J. C. Hill, Jos. Gillion, W. [illegible] A. Womble, Mrs. J. A. Hill, Mrs. Gilchrist, Mrs. [illegible] Mr. Steinleone, Mrs. J. Vaughan, A. and B. [illegible] Jas. Newton, Mrs. Newton, J. F. Oakley, M. [illegible] Strang and 2 children, A. Kirby, and 7 in the steerage.

In bark Georges, from Cardenas—John Longwith, [illegible] New-York; Charles and Theodore Bacot, of Cardenas; Mr. Banton.

In steamship New-York, from Southampton and Bremen—J. H. Hagemann, H. Steffan, Odeline do., Carl Schaub, H. Schwiering, Gustav do., F. [illegible] do., Emilie Garthe, Ignatius Herming, C. F. A. [illegible] Louise Bergmann, F. Althof, A. Reichelt, S. Brown, [illegible] Possenier, J. H. Burton, H. Bauer.

In schr. Caroline C. Casey, from Port au Platte—[illegible] Crowell, W. Garvin, W. D. Garvin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 50 | Sun sets.... 7 22 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 25 | Gov. Island. 5 14 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 25.

Cleared.

Ship New-York, Chamberlin, Liverpool, C. Grinnell[illegible]

Barks Greyhound, Gulbrandsen, Rio Janeiro, G. [illegible] Colt; Homer, (Pruss.) Spiegelberg, Pugwash, F[illegible] & Meineke; Tacony, Lyle, Richmond, J. E. Dow.

Brigs Peerless, Skaling, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Molunkus, Mitchell, Boston, Arrowsmith & B[illegible] P. Hobbs, Eaton, Salem, Walsh, Carver & Chase; G. [illegible] Prescott, Gilkey, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; A. C. [illegible] ryman, Colburn, Gaston Key, ——; A. Gilbert, (Br.) Cochran, Windsor, D. R. DeWolf; Triumph, [illegible] Jacksonville, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Havelock, Cole, Sackville, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Gilbert Bent, (Br.) Howard, Parrsboro', D. R. [De] Wolf; Mystic Valley, McLellan, Richmond, master; E. Bell, Pike, Pembroke, Arrowsmith & Ball; M. [illegible] son, Brewster, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; [illegible] Carr, Oliver, Indianola, Moreros & Prince; [illegible] Felter, Arnold, Charleston, Scranton & Thompson; [illegible] ator, Wicks, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; [illegible] Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bre[men] July 9, and Southampton 12th, with mdse. and [illegible] sengers to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt. 13th, off [the] Lizard, passed Hamburg steamship Saxonia, hence [for] Southampton and Hamburg. 13th, passed ship Li[illegible] Oakland, of Boston, bd. E. Same day, lat. 49, [illegible] 25, passed steamship Ocean Queen, hence for Southampton and Havre. The New-York has had westerly winds the entire passage. Anchored off the Battery at 7½ P. [M.]

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Ironsides, Curtis, Liverpool 37 ds., with coal and salt to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Georges, Maguire, Cardenas July 13, with sugar, &c., to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Bristol Belle, (Br.,) Spenagle, Fajardo 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thos. James.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Dow, Bordeaux June 16, with brandy, &c., to master.

Bark Augusta Mayhew, Thorp, Remedios, Cuba 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Tern. Forest King, Ferry, Rio de Janeiro June 12, with coffee, hides, &c., to J. E. Dow. Vessels left before reported. July 2, lat. 4 20 N., lon. 42, was in co. with barks Henrietta and New Light, of and for Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro.

Brig H. Means, (of Surrey,) Treworgy, Arroyo, P. R., 9th inst., with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. May [illegible] lat. 25 48, lon. 70 30, passed ship Indian, of Salem, [illegible] wind, stg. N. E.

Brig Mary Stewart, Donnison, Trinidad, P. S., 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Isabella, Connell, St. Jago 13 ds., with sugar and passengers to E. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Adelphi, Johnston, Para 21 ds., with nuts and rubber to James Bishop & Co.

Brig J. P. Ellicott, (of Bucksport,) Wilson, Trinidad, Cuba, July 8, with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Chase, (of Harrington,) Putnam, Jacmel, [July] 10, with coffee and wood to Brett, Son & Co. July [illegible] Cape Dom. Marie, spoke Br. brig Pioneer, from M[illegible] Isle, under charter to load guano at Monk's Isle [illegible] for Baltimore. Had lost an anchor and chain; was [com]pelled to leave without cargo, and would proceed [to] some of the salt islands to load salt.

Schr. Matchless, (of New-London,) Hinckley, Ri[illegible] neiro June 16, with coffee to master. Sld. in co. [with] bark Marion, for Baltimore, and bark Amelia, for P[hila]delphia. The barks Creole, Buck, would sail for [Balti]more 17th; Lamplighter, Hardy, for New-York [illegible] ship Panama, for do., 18th; brig Mary McRae, Cro[illegible] for Wilmington, N. C., 18th; schr. Mahlon Betts, [illegible] rose, for Philadelphia 17th.

Schr. Emma Elizabeth, (3 masts,) Ireland, New[bern] N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to J. D. Abrams.

Schr. Exchange, (of Brookhaven,) Halleck, Cedar [Keys] 18 ds., with lumber to Isaac Smith.

Schr. Stranger, Handy, Stateburg, with stone [illegible] Somerset. While coming down the North River, [was] run into by a steamboat, which carried away bowsprit, flying jib-boom, head rails, cutwater, &c.

Schr. J. A. Woodhouse, (of New-Haven,) Woodh[ouse] Brazos, Santiago 17 ds., with wood, skins, &c., to [illegible] Southwayed & Sons. Had heavy weather in the Gulf.

Schr. Liverpool, (Br.,) Higgs, Eluthera 7 ds., with pineapples to J. Evans.

Schr. R. C. Howard, Nickerson, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton to R. C. Nickerson.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Richard, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Albert Mason, Corson, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Arcola, Corson, Eluthera 5 ds., with pineapples to C. Ackerly.

Schr. Thos. Vaughan, Thomas, Port Ewen, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Caroline C. Casey, Cudworth, Port au Platte [illegible] ds., with mahogany, hides, &c., to A. Degraw.

Schr. John Aumack, Pierce, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] with naval stores to S. C. Nelson.

Schr. Wm. B. Tisdall, Fourier, Georgia 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Chas. Smith, (3-masted, of Wilmington, [N. C.]) Swain, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Brightman, Port Ewen, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Persia, Smith, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Protection, Bacon, Machias 7 ds., with [illegible] master.

Schr. Superior, Small, Ellsworth 6 ds., with [illegible] C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Caroline Smith, Smith, Philadelphia, with [coal] for Boston.

Schr. Wm. B. Marsh, Reed, Troy, with lumber for Providence.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Tracy, Rondout, with coal for Providence.

Schr. A. Crandall, Fitch, Port Ewen, with coal for Pohasset.

Schr. Orozco, Smith, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Mary Farnsworth, Head, Vinalhaven, with stone for Staten Island.

Schr. Provesse, Hulse, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal [illegible]

Schr. D. C. Higgins, Longstreet, Baltimore 4 ds., [with] coal [illegible]

Schr. Ann Caroline, Post, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Niantic, Barber, Westerly 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Goodspeed, ——, Norwich, in ballast.

Sloop Randall H. Green, Jones, Port Ewen, with coal for Newport.

Sloop W. D. Mangam, Russell, Taunton, with [illegible]

SAILED—Ship New-World, for Liverpool; [illegible] Somers, ——.

WIND—During the day, S.

Below.

Ship Harvest Queen, ——, Liverpool June 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, Liverpool June 17.

Ship Java, Doggett, Glasgow and the Clyde June [illegible] with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Renown. Also 2 barks and 3 brigs.

Brig A. C. Robbins, 51 ds. from Dublin—(By pilot-boat Nettie, No. 20.)

Ship Brewster, 128 ds. from Calcutta—(By pilot.)

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 25, sunset—Three barks [illegible] up the Bay; two barks S. of the Bar, bound in; [the] steamer San Jacinto still at anchor near S. W. [Spit,] bound out. Wind moderate S. W.; weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, July 25, sunset—One bark [illegible] Long Branch, bound in. Wind fresh from S.; weather clear.

BALTIMORE, July 25—The schr. Iris, hence [on Sat]urday for Washington, N. C., came in collision the [same] evening off Sharpe's Island with schr. Mist, from [New-] York. Both vessels were damaged, the Mist losing [her] jib-boom and cutwater, and the Iris being so badly [damaged] as to be obliged to return.

Spoken, &c.

Enchantress—Br. brig, 8 ds. from Marseille for [illegible] York, July 13, off Cape St. Nicole.

Ellen Chase—brig, of New-York, bd. S., 10 ds. out, July 16, lat. 27 30, lon. 69.

D. S. Goodell—bark, from Guantanamo for [illegible] New-York, July 24, Barnegat bearing S. 100 miles.

Forest City—schr., for New-Orleans, July 19, lat. [illegible] lon. 78 08.

Gleaner—ship, from Callao for Boston, July 13, lat. [illegible] 15, lon. 60 15.

Hiawatha—schr., from Gonaives, bd. N., July 24, lat. 37 40, lon. 74.

Maria—schr., hence, bd. into Para, exchanged signals with, July 5.

Ocean Belle—brig, from Cardenas for Boston, July [illegible] off Delaware Breakwater.

Winthrop—herm. brig, from New-York for Santa Mar[illegible] tha, July 22, lat. 38 27, lon. 72 33.

Waltham—brig, of Ellsworth, from Cardenas for [Mon]treal, July 21, lat. 40 30, lon. 68.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., July 9, brig Anna Pruett, Dow[illegible], for New-York in 20 ds.; schr. Gen. Armstrong, [illegible] New Haven, just arr.

At Para, July 3, brigs Lauretta, for New-York; [illegible] rique, for Salem.